# The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894. NO. 27


## LABOR TROUBLES

### CHICAGO IN A STATE OF INSURRECTION.

**Wild Scenes Enacted in the Windy City.—Railroads Tied Up and Property Destroyed.—The Government takes a Hold.—Anarchism Afloat.**

Chicago for the past week has been the scene of the wildest disorder and riot, which had its parallel only in the great fire which destroyed the city. Riot after riot has followed and much valuable property has been destroyed. The city is the center of one of the greatest strikes in the history of the country. Business and inter-state commerce is paralyzed, the mails delayed, and disorder in general prevails.

The trouble dates back to May 6th, when the employees of the Pullman car shops at Pullman, Ill., struck for higher wages. The wages of the men had been reduced several months previous by the company, with the understanding that when business improved, the company would restore the old rate of wages. The men submitted to this, until last April, when a wave of unrest swept over the men, and they demanded a restoration of wages, claiming the improvement permitted it. The company refused, and about 4,000 men struck.

For several weeks the battle between the strikers and the company waged, each side remaining firm, and refusing to concede a point to the other. The Pullman shops were closed down and the strike finally assumed a favorable phase for the company.

At this stage the American Railway Union, a labor order at the head of which is a man by name of Debs, became interested in the strike, and the union determined to bring the Pullman company to terms, by ordering members of the order to refuse to handle or go out on trains to which were attached Pullman cars. The A. R. U. has great strength in Chicago and the west.

The railroad employes refused to handle trains carrying Pullman cars, and struck rather than do so. The railroads were obdurate and took a firm stand, and over 40,000 men were out on a strike, and for several days few trains were moving in or out of Chicago and throughout the west, and many roads were completely tied up. Riot and disorder naturally followed.

The scenes in the city of Chicago are to the old residents a vivid reminder of war times. The broad expanse of lawn on the historic lake front, from the Chicago club far south of the Auditorium, is dotted with the white tents of the regular army from Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Brady, while sentries patrol the sidewalk to compel the crowds of on-lookers to keep at a respectful distance.

The regulars number 1,200 men and the National Guard 5,000 men. In addition to this the entire police force, including the reserve substitutes and new men, a total of 3,300, is available for special emergency call. This makes a total of 10,000 armed men that at less than an hour's notice can be placed in the field against the mob.

The town of Pullman is guarded by a company of the state militia in anticipation of an attack by the mob upon the company's shops. Thursday the sky about Chicago was lighted up with the glare of the flames from 200 or more freight cars that were burned in the Ellison yards on the Grand Trunk by the strikers The loss to the different roads from property destroyed will be enormous. It is thought that 500 freight cars were destroyed by the strikers.

Wild scenes were enacted on Thursday on a stretch of railroad territory occupied by the tracks of the Lake Shore and Rock Island, and running south for some three miles from the board of trade structure in the heart of the business district of Chicago. Within this strip, hardly more than a block in width, and fringed on either side with tenements or the humble homes of railroad men and other wage workers, a mob that aggregated not less than 25,000 men, women and children had complete control. Nearly a score of cars were overturned on the main tracks, others were fired, switches were unlocked and rendered useless, regular troops were jeered and police hooted at and dared to do their best or worst.

The riotous demonstrations began shortly before noon Thursday, at Thirty-ninth street and the Lake shore tracks, at the crossing of the Union Transit lines, over which trains from the stock yards are connected with the Michigan Central, on the lake front for the east. Word came to a mob that had gathered there, that with the aid of the cavalry and deputy marshalls, a heavily loaded cattle train for the New York Central road had been moved out of the yards and was on its way over the transit line. The mob, numbering over 2,000 moved west two blocks, to where several empty freight cars stood on the main track. The mob needed neither machinery or tools or battering rams for its purpose. Its leaders possessed the strength born of frenzy. There was a rush for the freight cars and in the twinkling of an eye two of them had been turned over completely, trucks upwards, effectually blocking the track over which the approaching cattle train was making its way. The train was not in sight and so the mob retraced its steps to the tracks of the Rock Island and Lake Shore. Here it proceeded to overturn cars by wholesale. Two were placed across the crossing of the belt line in order to rivet the obstructions to the cattle train in the event of the blockade farther west being raised. Then other cars were turned over on the Lake Shore and Rock Island tracks at the rate of two to a block for nearly a mile southward, while the mob hooted and yelled and cherred the crash made by each car as it turned a somersault.

The seat of war in the great railroad strike was transferred on Sunday to Hammond, Indiana, just across the border line and where, from an early hour, mob violence reigned supreme. Two companies of regulars were dispatched to the scene.

One man was killed and several fatally wounded in a pitched battle which followed.

Shortly after daybreak the north bound train on the Monon road reached the depot. It was surrounded by a crowd of strikers, boys and women, and the engineer and fireman were peremptorily ordered to get down from the cab, and they were quick to obey. One of the strikers then took possession of the engine and the train was side tracked. A telegram was sent to Chicago asking for military assistance to get the train out. At 11.30 o'clock company D, of the Fifteenth infantry, thirty-five strong, arrived in two coaches.

The crowd was now nearly 2,000 strong and realizing the fact that reinforcements were necessary, a detail was sent to the telegraph office with instructions to wire to Chicago for more troops.

In the meantime Major Reilly ordered Captain Hartz to clear the tracks to the side walks with fixed bayonets. The regulars advanced, the mob retreated and for the time being was held at bay.

This condition of affairs continued intermittantly until four o'clock when the train that had brought the second detachment of regulars was run into the Monon yards. Just as it was brought to a standstill several box cars were dumped on the track a block and a half to the north. About the same time the Monon mail train came in from the south, carrying mail matter.

A company of regulars was ordered to the state line but had hardly passed before the mob assembled at the State street crossing, when a rope was thrown around a Pullman car standing on a side track a few yards north, with the evident intention of throwing it over on the main track and preventing the further passage of the train. There were regulars on the engine, regulars on the roof and regulars at the car windows, all of them waiting for just such a condition as was now imminent. An officer on the locomotive gave the word and toward west and toward east a volley was poured from engine, roof and windows. Some of the bullets went overhead, many more ploughed the ground, a few took effect. Without waiting for further orders the regulars made for solid earth and with bayonets fixed made a dash for the mob on both sides of the track. This manuevre, however, was hardly necessary. Obscured by the smoke, the mob had taken to its heels like frightened geese. Not a few threw themselves headlong on the prairie where they laid flat so thoroughly scared that it was a matter of indifference to them whether the soldiers trampled them down in the charge or not.

The shedding of blood was in obedience to orders issued by General Miles to shoot any person caught in the act of blocking the highway of interstate commerce or of destroying railroad property used in the carriage of United States mails.

On Monday President Cleveland issued a proclamation ordering the strikers and mobs to disperse to their homes, and discontinue the riot and violence, and allow trains to run. This has done more towards clearing the atmosphere and bringing the mob element to a sense of its responsibility than could have been accomplished by all the self-projected conciliation and meditatio ncommittees in a month. The proclamation was printed in the English, Bohemian and Polish languages.

The city was comparatively quiet on Monday and Tuesday. Trains were run with but little blockade. As a last resort all the unions in Chicago moved to go out on Tuesday evening if a settlement was not immediately made, which would put over 100,000 men on a strike.

Tuesday a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Debs and the strike leaders, and they were taken before a Justice on the charge of interfering with the business of the United States, obstructing the mails and also of preventing and hindering the execution of the laws of the United States. They are out on $10,000 bail.

The strike leaders say they will call out every union man in the United States if a settlement is not secured. A committee called on the Pullman company requesting an arbitration, but the company said they had nothing to arbitrate.

**The Strike Broken.**

The strike in Chicago and the west is broken. Trains, freight and passenger, are departing from Chicago and other points, on time.

The only trouble seems to be in Sacramento, Cal., where there is a disposition to oppose the troops.

Debs and other strike leaders have been arrested, and will be tried for their misdeeds.

The President's action had a good effect.

**CANADA THISTLES.**

**Law Imposes a Penalty for Permitting Them to Grow.**

Complaint is made that the Canada thistle is being permitted to grow along fences in several portions of this valley. All who have had to contend with this troublesome and fast growing weed know the great difficulty there is to get rid of it. While nearly all our readers know that it is against the law to permit this weed to grow the little effort that is being made to exterminate the thistle indicates that the memories of the owners of land on which these weeds are allowed to thrive have become somewhat rusty as to their duty. For the benefit of such we herewith print the law and the penalty on the subject.

It shall be the duty of every person or persons and of every corporation holding lands in this commonwealth, either by lease or otherwise, on which any Canada thistle or weed commonly known as Canada thistle, may be growing, to cut the same, so as to prevent such weeds or thistles from going to seed, and the seed of the same from ripening. Any owner of land refusing to comply with the foregoing shall upon conviction pay a fine of fifteen dollars.

If any person, persons or corporations so holding land as aforesaid, on which Canada thistles are growing and likely to ripen seed thereon, shall neglect or refuse to cut and destroy the same, any aggrieved party that may be injured by such refusal to cut the thistles, shall first give the owner five days' notice in writing to such persons, to destroy such weeds; if the owner still refuses to have the thistles destroyed, the aggrieved party may enter upon or hire other persons to enter upon such premises and cut down and destroy such Canada thistles, and the person doing the work can recover from the the owner by law compensation at the rate of two dollars per day.

**Got His Finger Smashed.**

On Friday, Professar Clarence Davis, who is serving a term in "Fort Condo" on the hill, was fooling around his cell door and accidentally pushed the same shut on the middle finger of his right hand, smashing that member so badly that the only thing that could be done was to amputate it. Drs. Seibert and Hayes performed the operation. While the same was being done Davis was put under the influence of ether, and it is said that when he regained consciousness he first laughed, then sang, and then began to cry and pray, fearing that he was going to die, and it required five minutes' time and the most eloquently persuasive powers of the two doctors to convince him that he wouldn't and get the man quieted down.—*Daily News.*

**Marriage Licenses.**

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Stephen Kaserak and Elizabeth Ucaky, of Philipsburg.

Samuel L. Condo, of Rebersburg, and Mary Jane Kleckner, of Mifflinburg, Unian Co.

Walter H. Weaver, of Clearfield, and Mary A. Baney, of Snow Shoe.

Elmer E. Owens and Lizzie Swartz, of Philipsburg.

J. F. Watson, of Clarence, and Stella B. Kelley, of Snow Shae.

Harry E. Fleisher and Ellen M. Confer, of Potter twp.

Harry Hull, of Bellefontd, and Mary Glenn, of Snow Shae.

James I. Bryon and Melissa Barger, of Baggs twb.


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## CAPITOL GOSSIP

### THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION ON THE STRIKE COMMENDED.

**The Authority of the Federal Government to be Maintained at any Cost.—The Tariff Before the House.**

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Grover Cleveland's marvelous backbone was never more creditably displayed than in the crisis now upon the country. He recognized from the first that the first and foremost duty of the President of the United States is at all times to maintain the authority of the Federal government, which was defied by the stopping of mail facilities guaranteed to the people by the National government, and by the refusal of rioters to obey the judicial orders regularly issued by the United States courts, and he did not hesitate to order that the army be used to uphold the authority of the government. No one can regret more than he that men should have been killed by the militia, but he is not blind to the fact that it is better that men who openly defy the laws should be shot down than that red-handed anarchy should be in control even for a single day of any portion of our country. He intends that the people shall enjoy their mail facilities and that the dignity and authority of the U. S. Courts shall be maintained no matter what the cost may be in money or blood, and his entire cabinet and an overwhelming majority of Congress, regardless of politics, are behind him.

It is a matter for regret that several Democratic governors of states and a few Democrats in Congress should have confused the question of states rights with the patriotic policy which the President has adopted. It is a mistake. There is—there can be—no connection between the two. Nothing has been done by the administration to interfere with the rights of any state, and nothing will be done. It is for the preservation of the rights of the National government that the President has ordered that the tied up Pacific railroad shall be operated (as provided for in their charters) as military post roads, and that U. S. troops be used to see that the mails are not obstructed upon any railroad and that government property is protected.

The government that does not maintain its own authority cannot retain the respect and allegiance of its people. The United States government claims no authority to interfere with railroad or any other strikers, but when strikes are made the means for the propagation of anarchy and the defiance of National authority it may be relied upon to act, as long as President Cleveland is at its head. There is nothing in common between a patriotic American and the teachings of anarchy, and there cannot be a doubt that President Cleveland will receive the thanks of all good Americans for the promptness and decisiveness with which he has acted in suppressing anarchist tendencies.

There is no mistaking the sentiment which caused the Democrats of the House to vigorously applaud the plain words of Chairman Wilson concerning the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, which the House refused to concur in and which are now being considered by a Conference committee of fourteen members—seven Senators and seven Representatives. Mr. Wilson said concerning the work of the Ways and Means committee of the House: "the committee performed their work honestly, deliberately and to the best of their ability. The bill was based upon the principle that, in gathering revenues, taxes should be levied upon finished products and not upon raw material, which was in accordance with a great fundamental Democratic idea. The bill comes back from the Senate and does not recognize that principle. Only wool and lumber have come back undisturbed by the Senate amendments." The Conference committee held its first meeting today. Daily meetings will be held and progress will probably from time to time be reported to the House and Senate, but it is hardly possible that the committee can conclude its labors inside of two weeks, although there are not more than twenty-five of the amendments over which there will be any serious difficulty in coming to an agreement.

It can be stated on the authority of leading Democratic Senators that there is no foundation for the stories sent out from Washington, that Senator Hill was to be read out of the party by a Democratic caucus. There is a general feeling of regret among Democratic Senators that Mr. Hill should have voted against the tariff bill, and a few of them have said harsh things of him, but there is no disposition to force him out of the Democratic party. On the contrary, the disposition is to treat him so that he will not be disposed to take himself out of the party.

Secretary Carlisle has been quite sick for a week past and he has not yet sufficiently recovered to actively resume his duties at the Treasury, but he attends the cabinet conferences which are daily held at the White House with President Cleveland to decide upon the telegraph reports hourly made to General Schofield of the movements of the army and the condition of affairs at Chicago and other places where there are disturbances.

**A CHURCH BARRED TO MOURNERS.**

**The Deacons Refused to Allow a Strange Preacher to Enter.**

A funeral barred out of a church at Pottstown was the result of an old row in the congregation. A child of Ephriam Brunner, of Glasgow, was to be buried at the Hill Church cemetery, and Rev. L. K. Evans, of Pottstown, was engaged to conduct the services. The Brunner family was notified by Deacon Jacob D. Weller that they could not have the church if Rev. Mishler, the regular pastor, did not conduct the ceremonies. When the cortege arrived at Hill Church the doors were locked against the mourners. Rev. Evans told the deacons that he would hold the services at the grave, which he did. Goshenhoppen classis and this congregation have for some time had difficulties between them.

Rev. Evans is an able Reformed minister, a native of Gregg township, where his parents still reside.

**One Profession that is not Crowded.**

Amid the multitude of announcements of collegiate graduation one fact stands out in bold relief: The continued shortage in preachers.

While the other leaf and professson, law and medicine, are already overcrowded, the new output of graduates is as long on lawyers and doctors and as short on ministers of the Gospel as in the preceding years. Most of their hopeful young fledglings know, at least dimly, that there are from five to ten years of fierce and unremunerative struggling before them ere they can hope to attain a practice that will make them independent, and that the chances from the beginning are ten to one that they will never reach that coveted eminence. And most of these college boys know when they chose their professions that there was plenty of room in the ministry, and that the way to honor and a comfortable living was far smoother and shorter in that direction. A majority of the denominations lack for ministers and offer fair salaries. No one can say that the preacher's work is harder than the business man's. Why, then, do our young men so unanimously pass it by.

The reason will probably be found in the ruling characteristic of the age. The growing desire for wealth. The possibilities of extreme wealth that exist in a commercial or professional career are not to be found in the ministry. Hence, the young man passes the latter by, though by choosing the ministry he would in all probability have been a D. D. long before he shall have secured a remunerative practice as a lawyer or physician, or a large business in trade or manufacturing.

**Power of the Press.**

The immense power a local newspaper possesses in attracting trade in the town in which it is published or diverting it into other channels can hardly be estimated. Further, it is a matter that is seldom considered as an important factor in a town's prosperity, for the simple reason that business men generally do not give it a thought. He who will partially consider this assertion will be convinced of the truth of it. The local paper is very naturally biased in favor of the place of its publication and if given a fair living patronage by home business men will guard well their interests just as the merchant guards the interests of his individual customer. But if a niggardly support is doled out to it, and it is compelled to solicit custom from neighboring cities, it cannot in justice to those patrons exert itself in behalf of its own town as it otherwise would. Try a system of liberality in the matter of advertising expenditure and mark the result.

**The Cause of Fainting.**

Fainting proceeds from different causes, the most common being a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit lay the patient flat. Great harm has often resulted from the treatment by ignorant people in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up the head on pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain, the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than the head, throw the clothes about the chest and throat open, sponge the face with cold water and give some cold water to drink.


—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.


**JULY PREDICTION.**

**Rev. Irl R. Hicks Tells the People What to Expect.**

Rev. Irl R. Hsecks in his July number of the World and Works gives a forecast of the July weather. The month will open with storm movements intensified by the equinox of Venus and the new moon. The 2nd and 3rd will be centers of the storm movements. Violent storms will probably appear from the 2nd to the 4th. These storms will be attended by a very warm wave that will be followed by a cooler one. A severe warm wave is due from the 7th to the 11th, and this wave will culminate in heavy electrical storms with rain, hail and wind. Unless storms appear about the 8th, 9th and 10th the heat will continue until the 13th or 14th. Seismic disturbances are expected in many parts of the globe. Many storms, much cloudiness, local cloudbursts and heavy downpours will figure in the storm period from the 17th to 21st. Heavy hail storms may also come in this storm period. Great heat may be expected on the 25th and 26th. Cooler weather will follow this brief but hot wave. The last July period runs from the 29th to August 3, and hot weather is promised at this time. The greatest general heat will be reached in the last days of July and the first week in August.

**Racy and Rich.**

The Montgomery *News*, of Hillsboro, Ill., thus expresses its views on Irl R. Hicks' refusal to permit his weather forecasts to be published in the papers.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks in the June number of *Word and Works* has given notice that hereafter he will not permit publishers of newspapers to reprint his weather forecasts. He claims that by allowing the papers to publish them they have filled the land with the products of his unrelenting toil at the sacrifice of his only means of support. As his journal is copyrighted he can of course prosecute any paper that publishes his forecasts without permission. Hence the readers of the Montgomery *News* will have no more Hicks weather unless they subscribe for *Word and Works*. No more storm periods, no more earthquakes, no more reactionary disturbances, no more equinoxes, no "unlooked for downpours," no more conjunctions, adverbs, adjectives or prepositions of Jupiter and Neptune. Hereafter our readers will have to be contented with common, old-fashioned North Carolina weather. The cyclone may crack its tail around our homes but it will pass by unheeded. Earthquakes may shake the dishes off the cupboard shelves, spill the molasses and scare the cat in the dead hour of night, but we will think it is the mules kicking in the barn. The rumble and roar of the thunder may sour the milk in the cellar, but the children will imagine it's the old man snoring. Spots on the sun may come and go and create no ripple on the surface of our tranquility. Comets may sail around in the sky as thick as buzzards in hog cholera time, but we will heed them not. Meteoric stones may pelt us in the back of the neck and we will cuss the neighbor's children for throwing rocks. Stars may shoot athwart the heavens in flocks and herds and droves, but we think they are lightning bugs and go to bed undisturbed.

We are sorry for some of our readers who have been in the habit of buying umbrellas when Hicks predicted rain and building storm cellars when he said there would be cyclones, but as far as we are individually concerned, Hicks can take his old weather and go to thunder with it. It don't suit us anyhow.

**A New Coin Needed.**

The Detroit *Journal* favors the coining of a nine-cent piece, in deference to modern business usage, which has apparently abandoned the dollar and half-dollar as standards of value in the price list of commodities, and adopted in their stead the more alluring ninety-nine cents and forty-nine cents. That the mark-down figures have become factors in retail business is certain; and that their use is destined to become more general is likely enough. The idea of cutting rates on the decimal system hardly grates upon conservative sensibilities; yet if shopping women can shape the economic policy of the country it is not at all unlikely that she may yet dictate its system of coinage in accord with her sweet will.


—A postal card to the Registrar, will bring the 120 page year book, showing the five departments—College, Academy, Ladies' Institute, Music School and Art Department, and cuts of the ten buildings of Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa. Next year begins September 13, 1894.

**Bargains in Clothing.**

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

## THE NEWS.

John Titsworth, a farmer, of Green Ridge, Mo., killed his wife and himself.——Ehle Allen, who a few weeks ago killed John H. Clapp in a row over a woman, and who was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, committed suicide at Lake Minnetonka, Minn.——John Loury and Thomas Jenkins, two workmen, were instantly killed in Philadelphia by the fall of a scaffold.——The ferry-boat Westfield, of the Staten Island line, was struck by lightning as she entered her New York dock. Her flagpole was shattered, and in falling the pole struck, and severely, but not fatally, injured two persons.——The Coxeyites now in Virginia have been ordered to move on. They refuse to work, and will be treated as vagrants.——Edward Meyer a race track trout, was murdered in New York by a man he had swindled.——A freight wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near White Haven, in which Louis Schultz, a tramp cigarmaker, was killed.——Richard Lenox, alias Goodwin, alias Leonard, a notorious crook, wanted for swindling, was arrested near Absecon, N. J.——During the prevalence of a heavy storm at Reading, Pa., Mrs. Jacob Boggs, aged twenty-four years, was killed by being struck by lightning while in bed. Mrs. Amanda Shaw was terribly burned, and there is little hope for recovery.

The limited number of United States troops at Chicago only partially succeeded in keeping the rioters within bounds. The strikers hooted and jeered at the soldiers, broke and scampered when the blue coats leveled bayonets at them, and renewed their tricks at turning switches and throwing freight cars at some other point. A policeman shot a striker in the leg, and an official of the Lake Shore Road, who was trying to get out a train, became exasperated and fired into a crowd of strikers, wounding several. The strike continued to spread on the Western roads, and there was considerable trouble on the roads in California. The order for a special United States grand jury to investigate violations of the United States statutes by the strike leaders was entered on the court records in Chicago. President Egan, of the Railroad Managers' Association, declared that he would entertain no proposition for a conference with the A. R. U. officials.——Iowa state troops were stoned by a crowd of strikers on their arrival at Sioux City, and three soldiers were badly hurt. The Omaha railroad bridge over the Floyd River was partly burned.——Prof. Jones, an aeronaut, fell from his parachute at Riverview, Ill., and was fatally injured.——Engineer Robert Paul became seized with hydrophobia while in his cab on the Kansas City express.——During a high gale a sailboat on the river near Erie, Pa., containing Frank O'Muth, wife and three children, were capsized. O'Muth managed to get his wife and children on top of the upturned boat, but Nellie, age nine, and Willie, age four, were swept off and drowned.——Perley Smith, of Ripon, Vt., had his head blown off by the bursting of a cannon. He was standing with several others seventy feet away from the cannon when the explosion occurred.——The displaying of an A. P. A. sign in bunting at a saloon in Butte, Mon., led to a riot, in which several men were killed.——Wm. Hager, who is evidently insane, was arrested in Atlantic City for attempting to murder Manager Mehrer, of the Inlet. Hager claims to be employed by the government to kill ex-President Harrison, and says he came to Atlantic City to raise sufficient funds to carry him to Indianapolis, so that he could carry his plan to a successful termination.

Fred Snider, an aged miser living at Le Sourdesville, Ohio, was tortured by robbers until he gave up $50. Snider will die.——"Bat" Shea, who killed Robert Ross on last election day at Troy, N. Y., has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.——K. R. Oraum, a Norwegian farmer, killed his two children, and then committed suicide.——Fire originating in an explosion of fireworks destroyed the greater part of the town of Honey Grove, Tex. Loss about $200,000.——The Cuyahoga soldiers and sailors' monument was dedicated at Cleveland, Ohio, in the presence of thousands of people. Gov. McKinley was president of the day, and ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker and Hon. Virgil R. Kline were the orators. The monument cost about $200,000.——James Sullivan, political editor of the Chicago Tribune, is dead.——The United States troops took up their quarters in Chicago and Blue Island, Ill., and the Fourth was a quiet day comparatively. A number of trains were moved, and a number of disorderly strikers arrested.——In St. Louis there were no trains on the Big Four, Wabash and Chicago and Alton. The Iron Mountain men returned to work.——At Terre Haute and Brazil, Ind., some passenger trains were run, but the Vandalia was tied up.——The miners of Spring Valley, Ill., decided to stay out.——The cruiser Montgomery is now lying at Norfolk. During her trial she behaved admirably during the gun test, and the electrical apparatus was found to be excellent, but while preparing for the speed test her cylinder head was blown out.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia, an increase of $3,700,000 in the capital stock of the company was authorized. The present capitalization is $2,300,000, and the authorized capital is, therefore, now $6,000,000. The line is seventy-five miles in length, running from South Pittsburg to Uniontown.——William G. Green, a lifelong associate of Lincoln and Yates and an old citizen of Illinois, died at his home, in Taiulla, Ill. He was a classmate of Richard Yates, he helped to organize and complete the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.——A letter was was received in Columbus, Indiana, telling of the murder at Antioch, Armenia, of Jacob Filian, a lad of fourteen years.——The Pacific mail steamship Peru arrived at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, a case of the black plague having developed during the trip.——Henry Volger shot and killed Wm. Strutz, in Syracuse, and then committed suicide.——James Johnson, colored, while in the custody of deputy sheriffs in Fulton, Mo., on the charge of criminal assault was taken by a mob and lynched.——Michael and James Steine, aged eighteen and twenty, and Marion Terian, aged twenty, of Chicago, were drowned while bathing in Lake Calumet. One of the men was seized with cramps and dragged the other two down with him.

THE trial of Cesare Giovanni Santo, who assassinated President Carnot at Lyons, has been assigned for July 23.

# THE TARIFF BILL

## Passes the Senate by Thirty-Nine to Thirty-Four.

## LONG-DRAWN-OUT SESSION.

### The Troublesome Measure Finally Disposed of on the Eve of the Glorious Fourth.—D. B. Hill the Only Democrat Who Voted Against It.

The tariff bill was finally passed by the Senate shortly before 11 o'clock P. M., by a vote of 39 yeas to 34 nays, as follows:

Yeas: Democrats—Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones, of Arkansas; Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh and White—37.

Populists—Allen, Kyle—2.

Nays: Republicans—Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Jones, of Nevada; Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, of Oregon; Patton, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller, and Washburn—31.

Populists—Peffer, Stewart—2.

Democrat—Hill—1.

Paired: For the bill—Brice, Butler, Camden, Gordon, McPherson, and Pugh, Democrats. Against the bill—Cameron, Hoar, Morrill, Pettigrew, Wilson, and Wolcott, Republicans.

When the vote was taken the Senate had been in continuous session nearly eleven hours. The day had been full of intense interest, not only on account of the importance of the proceedings on the floor, but by reason of the rumors which circulated during every hour as to the probable fate of the much discussed measure. In the early part of the day Mr. Harris had given notice that he hoped to secure a final vote before the Senate adjourned, but it looked several times during the afternoon as if this hope was doomed to disappointment. This was especially true when several hours had been spent in a debate upon a duty upon wool, but an honest desire on the part of the managers on both sides of the chamber to reach a vote eventually secured the desired action. Not only did there seem to be a doubt at times as to the likelihood of a vote, but there were also clouds upon the horizon which forebode evil for the bill itself. Senator Palmer, the Democratic Senator from Illinois, led a revolt which placed barb wire for fencing on the dutiable list, much to the discomfiture of the Populists, led by Senator Allen. In this apparent disintegration the Senators from the sugar States, including Senators Blanchard and Caffery, of Louisiana, were prominent factors because of the striking out of the bounty on sugar, nor was the situation improved when all attempts to make the bounty operative during this year proved futile. The discontent of the Populists and this disaffection among the sugar Senators naturally gave a dramatic interest to a situation, where, as every one understood, the change of one or two votes might defeat or pass the bill.

The beginning of the end came when, at 10 o'clock, all the amendments had been offered. At that hour the Senate chamber was crowded. In the galleries a patient throng had sat and sweltered for hours awaiting the final scene. The men waved their straw hats industriously in the hope of creating a breeze in the heavily laden atmosphere, while the parti-colored fans of the ladies fluttered like a flock of brilliant butterflies. Senators sought some relief by the agitation of huge palm leaf fans, but the heavy air hung with suffocating weight. Seventy-seven Senators out of the eighty-five were in their seats, the vice-president occupied the chair, and the sofas and chairs around the wall were filled with members of the House and subordinate officials of the Senate. Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Springer, his predecessor in that position were conspicuous.

## END OF THE WHITE CITY.

### Flames Destroy the Main Buildings of the World's Fair.

All the main buildings of the World's Fair, except the Horticultural, Woman's Building, the Art Palace, the Machinery and the United States Government Building, were almost entirely burned. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Salvage Company, and had been purchased from the Exposition Company for about $90,000.

The fire was discovered by several boys in the southwestern corner of the first floor of the Terminal Station. When first seen it was but an incipient blaze, and the boys endeavored to stamp it out for several minutes. They were unsuccessful, however, as the fierce gale which was then blowing from the southwest fanned the fire, and before an alarm could be turned in the fire had reached the second story of the building.

Owing to the distance which separated most of the engine companies from the scene of the fire there was considerable delay in getting a stream upon the blazing structure. The first alarm was immediately followed by a 3—11 call, and this by a special call for 10 engines. By the time the first detachment of engines was fully at work, the Terminal Station was a mass of flames and the fire had leaped across to the Administration Building.

In 20 minutes the dome of this beautiful structure fell with a terrible roar, and sparks and blazing brands were carried by the wind north and northeast of the Mines, Electricity and Agricultural buildings.

The Electricity Building was the first to take fire. In a few minutes it was enveloped in flames and at 7.10 o'clock the glass roof collapsed and the iron frame work of the structure fell in. At 7.15 o'clock the east end of the Mines and Mining Building fell in and the flames became so fierce that the engine companies stationed between the Electricity and Mines and Mining buildings had to fly for their lives.

Engine Company No. 8 were compelled to abandon its engine and had to cut the horses from the traces. One of the animals succeeded in getting away, but the other was suffocated. Several hundred feet of hose were also burned.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

164TH DAY.—The consideration of the Tariff bill, which was begun by the Senate in the committee of the whole on April 2, was at last completed, and the bill was favorably reported to the Senate as amended. The Senate then adjourned.

165TH DAY—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

166TH DAY.—The United States Senate began the formal consideration of the Tariff bill as amended in committee of the whole, and when a recess was had at night, much progress had been made.

167TH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

168TH DAY.—In the Senate several bills were introduced looking to arbitration, so as to prevent strikes. Senator Call made a personal explanation, in which he denied planting his shoeless feet before Senators.

### HOUSE.

164TH DAY—With the exception of a short time, the day in the House was consumed by a filibuster over the contested election case of Watson against Black, of the Tenth Georgia district. The filibuster was led by Representative Pence, who contested every inch of ground, even after the aid of the Committee on Rules had been invoked. The tangle was finally straightened out, and the resolution of the Committee on Elections declaring Mr. Black elected was agreed to.

165TH DAY—The House of Representatives cleared the calendar of all the pension and desertion cases which have been agreed to in committee of the whole at the Friday night sessions, and which have been accumulating for many weeks. It also agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill fixing the units of electrical measures.

166TH DAY.—The House of Representatives held a brief session Monday, and, on account of the difficulty of holding a quorum, nothing of importance was accomplished beyond the passage of a resolution directing the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the question of the work and wages of women and children.

167TH DAY.—The events of interest in the House of Representatives was a cablegram of congratulations from the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies to the House of Representatives on the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of American independence and the reception of the Tariff bill. A joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to continue the employment of mechanics and laborers in navy yards who have been discharged on account of the failure of Congress to pass the necessary appropriation bills was passed after some tart remarks from Messrs. Cannon and Reed.

168TH DAY.—The bill for the state taxation of greenbacks occupied the attention of the House all day, and it was passed by a very large majority. The only point of interest in the day's proceedings was the taking of the Tariff bill from the speaker's table and its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, but this was unattended by any excitement or remarks.

## PRENDERGAST DECLARED SANE.

### He Himself Agrees With the Decision but Will Appeal His Case.

The jury in Judge Payne's court, after two hours' deliberation returned a verdict finding Patrick Eugene Prendergast not insane or a lunatic, and therefore responsible for the murder of Carter Harrison. If no other legal technicality intervenes, the assassin will be hanged July 13 next.

Shortly after his return to his cell, a reporter called to see Prendergast.

"I have nothing to say to the press at all," said Prendergast, who was pale and trembling. "I don't care to talk to the press at all." Later, however, he stated: "The verdict of the jury finding me sane is entirely correct, and I am satisfied with it. Bear in mind that the question of guilt or innocence was not in this case, and the verdict has nothing to do with that. That I am sane I have always maintained, and the jury's verdict I say, is entirely satisfactory. As to the effect of that verdict I do not care to say anything."

"What will your attorneys do in the matter?"

"You will excuse me from answering that question. I do not know what they will do, and I must decline discussing it."

When Prendergast returned to his cell, Mr. Price at once set a death watch and placed John F. Devine and Charles Wirth in charge of Prendergast. Prendergast said to Wirth, as he returned from the court room, that this trial did not end the matter—that his attorneys would carry the thing to the Supreme Court of the United States before they gave it up.

Prendergast's counsel will move for a new trial, and if this be not granted they intend to carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

## U. S. RAILWAY STATISTICS.

### Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1893.

The sixth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by the statistician, being the complete report for 1893, for which a preliminary income account was issued in December, 1893, has just been submitted, of which the following is an abstract:

The total mileage of railways in the United States on June 30, 1893, was 176,461.07, being an increase during the year of 4,879.55 miles. The corresponding increase during the previous year was 3,160.78, from which it appears that there was some revival in railway construction during the year covered by the report. The state of Washington leads in construction with 556.32 miles; Montana shows an increase of 409.66 miles; Minnesota of 406.69 miles and West Virginia of 365.01 miles.

The other states which show an increase in mileage in excess of 100 miles are California, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The states of Kansas, Oregon, the territory of New Mexico and the District of Columbia show a slight decrease in mileage, due to remeasurement of main lines or abandonment of small, unimportant lines. The number of roads abandoned during the year was 19. The total length of line, including all tracks, was 230,137.27, which includes 10,051.36 miles of second track and 42,043.46 miles of yard track and siding.

The total number of employes in the service of railways on June 30, 1893, was 873,602, being an increase of 52,187. Of this total of employes, 35,884 are assigned to the work of general administration; 256,212 to maintenance of way and structures, 175,464 to maintenance of equipment, and 399,915 to conducting transportation, the remainder, 8,627, being unclassified by the carriers making report. If the employes be assigned to mileage it appears that 515 men found employment in the railway industry in the United States per 100 miles of line, 21 being assigned to general administration, 151 to maintenance of way and structures, 103 to maintenance of equipment, and 234 to conducting transportation.

# LAID AT REST.

## Funeral of the Murdered President Held in Paris.

## SCENE AT THE PANTHEON.

### The Hearts of the Entire People Went Out in Sympathy for the Bereaved Family.

The remains of the late President Carnot, the murdered chief magistrate of France, were deposited in the Pantheon Sunday by the side of the remains of his grandfather, Lazare Carnot, the "organizer of victory." The funeral was made the occasion for one of the most remarkable civic and military displays in the history of France. Crowds began to gather about the streets on the Ile de la Cite, upon which Notre Dame stands, from early Saturday evening. Many of them camped all night. The housetops, windows and balconies of every house along the line of march and every other point of vantage was occupied, fabulous sums of money having been paid for the use of houses, windows and balconies from which to view the funeral procession.

The neighborhood of the British embassy was so packed with people that many who wished to get away in order to obtain food and drink were unable to do so, and Lady Dufferin, the wife of the British ambassador, felt so much compassion for them that she instructed her servants to distribute all the refreshments possible to the throng outside the doors of the embassy. The example of Lady Dufferin was followed by the occupants of a number of adjoining mansions.

Paris is a city of great funerals, but the funeral of President Carnot has eclipsed all others. One saw in it a manifestation of national feeling in the streets and at the Pantheon, which is a secularized church. Built in the irreverent eighteenth century, it was Pagan, and treated death with airy levity.

At Notre Dame there were deep tones of Christian emotion. The church lent all the beautiful poetry of its ceremonial to the obsequies; but the bells of the Cathedral did not ring out a dirge in concert with the muffled drums, the bugles and other wind instruments. The harps and violins in the organ loft seemed to pierce the Heaven with their tones in the supplicatory passages.

Fifteen bishops whose esteem President Carnot had won in the course of his many state visits to cathedral towns aided in the celebration. The Pope gave overt hints to the episcopacy that he thought the opportunity afforded by the death of President Carnot was a good one for holding out again the olive branch to the republic. They took the hint.

The ceremonial at the Pantheon was Pagan and Laic, and appealed merely to the eyes and intellect. It was the apotheosis of the virtues and sensibilities of Carnot, the most simple, accessible and affable of French citizens, whose seat in the domestic circle was an example to every family and who preached by the practice of republican virtures. The universal heart throb which the tidings of his death occasioned had, however, died out during the course of last week. Eight days of deep sorrow was more than France could bear, and, to a certain degree, a holiday feeling prevailed at the funeral.

## DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

THE City Hall, at Brazil, Indiana, and several other buildings were wrecked by a severe wind storm.

A despatch from O'Neill, Neb., states that information has been received of the destruction by fire of the town of Ewing, about 20 miles distant.

AT Toronto, Ont., W. A. Parsons and Frank Sheeles were drowned in the lake by the capsizing of their canoe, and Walter Bulliver was drowned while bathing.

CORNELIUS ANDELVELDE was instantly killed and Adon Laudenschleker fatally injured by being struck by a train on the Lake Shore road, near Dunkirk, New York.

THREE tramps were killed and three fatally injured in a freight wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern at Walnut creek, O. A train parted and came together on a high trestle, two cars falling 50 feet.

TWO daughters, aged 10 and 12 years, respectively, of a farmer near Fredonia, New York, sought shelter under a tree and were struck and killed by lightning. A farm laborer was badly shocked by the current.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA and Easthern South Dakota were visited by a series of terrific windstorms, which, so far as known, caused the death of 10 persons and injury to more than 30 others, four of whom will die. Great damage was done to buildings and crops.

## EARTHQUAKE AND FLAMES.

### Great Loss of Life and Property at Tokio and Yokohama.

The steamship Empress of China just arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Yokohama with the following Oriental advices: A severe earthquake occurred in Tokio and Yokohama, on the 20th ultimo, causing destruction of life and property. The ground cracked and sunk in eighty-six places, the cracks being seven and eight inches wide and from three to four feet deep. One hundred and seventy-six chimneys were thrown down, thirty-nine houses demolished, and over 3,000 damaged. Twenty persons were killed and 277 were wounded. Fortunately the catastrophe occurred during the day, or fire would have added to its horrors, as is usually the case when severe earthquakes take place at night. The greatest damage was in the suburban section of Tokio. In addition to the above damage, 505 stone lanterns, tombs, and torii have fallen.

A disastrous fire occurred at Yokohama on the 17th ultimo. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was not extinguished until 7 o'clock. One thousand and ninety-four houses were destroyed, and fifty more were damaged by fire and water. One man was killed and three injured, one seriously.

## COL. PARSONS KILLED.

### The Owner of the Natural Bridge Slain at Clifton Forge, Va.

Col. Henry Chester Parsons, owner of the famous Natural Bridge and president and chief promoter of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, was shot and killed in the lobby of the Gladys Inn at West Clifton Forge by Thomas A. Goodwin, a conductor of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Col. Parsons had just arrived at Clifton Forge, coming from Washington, via Richmond, to meet a party of ladies, who were en route to Natural Bridge to be the guests of his wife and daughters. Clerk Martin, of the hotel, was the only witness to the tragedy. Conductor Goodman was seated at a table in the dining-room, having just ordered his breakfast, when Col. Parsons entered the hotel. Goodman immediately arose and approached Col. Parsons. A few words were exchanged, and the shooting ensued.

Some days ago a letter was sent to the general superintendent of the Richmond and Alleghany division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad charging Goodman with improper conduct toward some notorious colored women whom he carried on his train. The letter stated that Goodman was not a proper man to be employed where ladies and children were thrown under his care.

The letter was shown to Goodman by his superior, who told him that unless he could refute the charges he would be discharged. Goodman asked for the letter, which was anonymous, and for some days carried it with him, showing it to people along the line and trying to identify the handwriting.

Some one had told him that it was Col. Parsons' writing, and when the colonel entered the hotel Goodman confronted him with the letter and asked if he had written it. The colonel said yes, and Goodman, after complaining that the letter had plunged him into trouble, both with the road and with his family, asked Parsons what he was going to do about it. Before the colonel could reply Goodman drew a revolver and shot him five times.

The revolver used was a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson. One ball entered the front of the head over the left eye and ranged backward into the center of the head. Another bullet penetrated the chest just beneath the right collar bone. The third and fourth bullets entered the abdomen on the right and left sides. The fifth penetrated the groin. Col. Parsons lived one hour, but was unconscious.

## WORK AND WORKERS.

The hat manufacturers of Reading, Pennsylvania, have notified their 400 finishers of a contemplated reduction of from 45 to 35 and 33 cents per dozen.

The miner's strike in Indiana was ended by the operators conceding the five cents a day increase in the wages of the day laborers, making it $1.80 a day.

The coal miners in Cumberland county, Maryland, declared the strike off and announced their readiness to return to work at the rate of 40 cents a ton. It is believed that all the mines will resume.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works, of the Carnegie Company, at Braddock, Penna, resumed in full, giving employment to 1500 men. The plant has been closed several weeks on account of the fuel famine.

After 17 years of service, Louis Arrington, of Massillion Ohio, has decided to retire from the Presidency of the United Green Glassworkers' Association, and the national headquarters will probably be removed from Massillion to Pittsburg.

All the miners in the Palmyra (Ohio) district went to work at the compromise. In Pennsylvania, at Altoona, Punxentawny and other points, the mines also resumed operations. The men went back in the Huntingdon and Broad Top region, but at noon struck again, demanding semi-monthly payments.

A committee of the employes of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway demanded a restoration of the wages to the scale of last year. President Waite refused the demand until "normal conditions prevail and all danger of a strike is over," when the last 10 per cent. cut will be restored. It is believed that the men will not accept these terms and a strike will result.

## KILLED LIKE CARNOT.

### An Italian Editor Assassinated by an Anarchist in Leghorn.

A crime somewhat resembling the murder of President Carnot was committed in Leghorn, Italy. As Signor Bandi, director of the *Gazetta Livornese*, was entering his carriage at 8 o'clock he was set upon by a man, whom it was subsequently learned was an Anarchist, who drew a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen. Signor Bandi was at once attended by physicians, who decided that the only hope of saving his life was to perform the operation of laparotomy. This was done, but Signor Bandi died a short time afterward.

Prime Minister Crispi was questioned in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the murder. He stated that Signor Bandi had been stabbed and killed by an Anarchist, owing to the articles that had appeared in his paper against Anarchism. Signor Bandi was a veteran soldier. He fought at Marsala and Calatifimi. Several deputies followed the prime minister in speeches eulogizing the deceased.

The murder has caused a great sensation throughout Italy, and the feeling against the Anarchists has been greatly intensified. The blow delivered by the assassin caused the dagger to penetrate the liver, and the similarity of the wound to that which killed M. Carnot was remarked upon by the victim shortly before his death.

As yet the murderer has not been captured. He was seen after the deed to run to a carriage in which were sitting two men who were apparently waiting for him. He jumped into the carriage, the horses were lashed into a gallop and the three men escaped before any attempt could be made to stop them. Signor Bandi represented in Leghorn the Reuter Telegram Company of London.

ALTHOUGH Queen Victoria rules over an empire that embraces possessions in every part of the world, she has never traveled outside Europe, and even there her trips have been short ones to France, Holland, Germany and Italy only.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

Dr. Szulpos and several others defendants of Shenandoah were arraigned in Pottsville Court for defaming the city officials. The Doctor declared he was a second Luther and made other statements on the witness stand that caused a sensation.

At the final session of the State Teachers' Association in Media, Professor Wilmeris took occasion to denounce Judge Clayton's naturalization mill. His remarks were applauded.

Attachments for contempt of court have been issued against the eighty-four members of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny schools.

John McAndrews, 17 years old, was robbed and murdered near his home in Titusville.

John G. Smedley, the Media firebug, was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Mrs. Mary H. Cooke, of Wilkes-Barre, received news of the whereabouts of her husband, who mysteriously disappeared from his home on June 26.

John Buchal of Nanticoke, was returning home after celebrating the Fourth and made a short cut over the No. 5 breaker trestling. While walking along he lost his balance and fell backward over the railing into an empty coal car on the track below. The watchman, who saw the fall, went to Buchal's rescue and found he was dead; his neck had been broken.

The veterans in Camp McCartney, Gettysburg, attended the "Lambs'" picnic, held a camp fire, gave a sham battle and set off a lot of fireworks, the day's jubilee being enjoyed by a large crowd of visitors.

The Carnegie Steel Company received an official communication from Washington to the effect that the ballistic test of the upper halves of certain armor plates which had previously been condemned had resulted satisfactorily.

Farmer Martin Milliski, of Lower Potts Grove, lost his barn and grain through a careless German, who dropped his pipe while storing grain.

Minority stockholders in the Lehigh Valley Traction Company have decided to investigate the management of the company.

The State Teachers' Association, in session at Media, devoted fifteen minutes to an observance of Independence Day before beginning the regular order of business. There were interesting discussions by prominent educators, and an election of officers took place.

Wm. Morgan and Wm. Marshall, colored, fought over a girl in Reading. Marshall's throat was cut and Morgan escaped.

Thousands of people flocked to Mt. Gretna and attended the exercises of the State Chautauqua.

There was a general observance of Independence Day throughout the State. Several accidents, some of them likely to prove fatal, are reported.

Two children of Frank Omuth were drowned in the bay at Erie while they and their parents were returning for an excursion.

Members of the Grand Army, encamped at Gettysburg, attended the dedication of the monument to Ricketts' Battery and enjoyed a burlesque drill.

The judicial canvass in Delaware County is becoming warm and Judge Clayton and his supporters are somewhat worried.

Lawlessness broke out afresh in the coke region a mob of 400 strikers attacked three plants and drove off the workmen with clubs and stones.

James S. Romig, of Reading, was struck and killed by lightning while standing under a tree near Bern Church.

The receipts of revenue in Collector Shearer's district fell off $430,322.88 the past year as compared with those of the year previous.

William Prendergast, traveling engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was overcome by the heat and died at his South Easton home.

Reading Railroad employees met at Reading and decided to make a concerted effort to have the old wage scale restored.

The Delaware County Commissioners have paid to the Riddle heirs $15,000 for damages sustained in the building of a bridge over Chester Creek.

Williamsport Baptists dedicated their new $35,000 chapel annex.

Philip Russell, a laborer at Swedes Furnace, below Bridgeport, met with a terrible accident. While working in a pit beneath the cupola the bottom of the cupola fell out, filling the pit with scalding water and red cinder. In trying to escape he had to actually swim and wade through the boiling water. His body is completely burned with the exception of his face, and in addition he had a leg fractured in two places.

George Bolton, a carpenter, employed at the Silverton Colliery, at Llewellyn, operated by the Archbald Company, met with a horrible death shortly before quitting time. He was walking along No. 2 level when he slipped and fell to the bottom of No. 3 level. The slope at this point pitches 65 degrees and the unfortunate fell a distance of 300 feet. His neck was broken and several bones were crushed.

Central Pennsylvania miners have issued a call for a convention, to be held at Philipsburg, Centre County, to consider the mining situation. A settlement of the differences between the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal & Coke Company and their employees was affected.

Ten thousand school children of Allegheny city assembled in the North Side Park and celebrated the beginning of their Summer vacation.

Sixty men employed as finishers in the hat factories of John B. Miller and Henry B. Headel, at Reading, struck against a reduction of 10 cents per dozen in hats.

The Congressional conferrees of the Twenty-fourth District failed at Uniontown to nominate a candidate.

The Senatorial conferrees of Cumberland and Adams Counties met at Mount Holly and nominated Charles S. Duncan, of Gettysburg, for State Senator.

Joseph Roth was arrested at Kreigville, charged with stealing money to buy his wedding suit.

PROFESSOR BELL firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance.

### *A SONG OF HER.*

Would life have one joy to bless—
Sweet! without this golden tress?
Could there be a rose to shine
Redder than these lips of thine?
Golden tresses, gleam for me!
Lips—a rose for my lips be!

Beams a light in any skies
Brighter—lovelier than thine eyes?
Could there be a dove's dim breast
Softer than this hand caressed?
Dearest eyes, still brightly shine!
White hand, keep this kiss of mine!

—[Atlanta Constitution.

## A Promise Under Stress.

The Comtesse de Moncley—who will soon change her name, as you shall see—is one of the most delicious widows imaginable, and also one of the cleverest I have ever met. From the very first day she knew precisely how to avoid any exaggeration that could be considered bad taste in the expression of her sorrow, without falling into the other extreme and making those who saw her in her widow's weeds think she must wear red satin under her crape.

Early in April she had quietly left her Paris apartment, where no male visitor had set foot since her husband's death, and it was only by accident that, a week later, I discovered the address she had so carefully concealed from everyone. It was "Sycamore Villa, Chantilly." On the first of May there might have been seen to arrive at a little bit of a house, situated at a convenient distance from Sycamore Villa, several trunks, an English cart and pony, a saddle horse, a bull-terrier, two servants, and a man bordering on thirty. That man was myself.

I hasten to add that, in this circumstance, I acted solely at my own risk and peril, without authorization, any right whatever, and with no other motive than my love—my profound love—to prompt me to hope that my change of domicile would not be a dead loss. Ah, well—nothing venture, nothing win. And what did I venture? The Salon, the May fetes, the Grand Prix, the mob in the Allee des Poteaux, a few balls—what were they in comparison with the charms of a most attractive neighborhood? I have known men to cross the seas and spend fortunes to follow to the ends of the world adventuresses whose whole body was not worth the tip of Mme. de Moncley's little finger.

Clarisse's pretty anger when I presented myself at her house, on the day of my arrival, was my first delightful recompense. In spite of her grand air, I saw that she was touched, and I doubt if ever lover experienced so much pleasure in being shown the door by a pretty woman. She took her time about it, too, and only pushed me into the street after a regulation phillippic, to which I listened very humbly, replying only so much as was necessary to lengthen the lecture, which concluded in these words:

"And now do me the favor to return to Paris. The train leaves in an hour."

"An hour!" I objected, timidly. "That is hardly time to ship two horses and a carriage and throw up a lease——"

"What is this!" she cried. "A lease! You have presumed to—go, sir! What audacity! A lease! And, if you please, where is your house?"

"A long distance from here," I hastened to reply; "at the other end of the forest. I am sure it must have taken me fully three-quarters of an hour to come here."

To be precise, it had taken me about five minutes.

"To think," she exclaimed, "what a poor woman, deprived of her protector, is exposed to! You would not have dared to do this if my husband were still alive. And to think that he considered you his best friend! Poor Charles!"

"He has never had any cause to complain," I murmured. "Let us talk together of him."

"Never!"

"Then let us talk of ourselves, that will be better still."

This suggestion shocked her so that it took me a long time to calm her. Finally, she did not wish to let me go without having sworn never to set foot in her house again. It is needless to say that it took half an hour to persuade me to make this promise—which I broke the next morning and as often as possible.

I pass over the months that followed, merely declaring that in this vale of tears there is no more happy lot than that of such an unhappy lover as I was. Clarisse had the most adorable way of annihilating me with a look from her blue eyes—eyes that were intended for quite another purpose than annihilating—whenever she saw that I was going to fall on my knees before her, and I must confess she saw it at least ten times during every visit I made her, still in despite of her express prohibition.

The day she left off crape I profited by the occasion—naturally enough, it seems to me—to propose myself in set terms as a candidate to succeed poor Charles. That evening, it was a June evening, and the acacias made the most of the power which certain vegetables possess of intoxicating one with their perfume—that evening her hand reached for the bell. Clarisse did not threaten this time, she acted. I saw that I was on the point of being put out by her servants—who consisted of an old woman who had been her nurse, and whom I could have bowled over with a breath. However, it was no time for airy persiflage. Without waiting for Nancy to seize me by the collar, I took my hat and fled.

When day broke I had not closed my eyes; not that the situation seemed desperate, for I had learned to read Clarisse's eyes. But, all night long I had repeated over and over again to myself:

"Heaven grant that the little hotel in the Avenue Friedland is still for sale! We would be so comfortable there."

In spite of this I was no further advanced when September came, the last month of my lease. I was no longer shown the door when I suggested my candidacy, but Clarisse assumed a bored air and calmly talked of something else. Between ourselves, I would rather she rung the bell, for I divined that she was thinking:

"My dear friend, you do not displease me; quite the contrary. But you must confess that, in the solitude of Chantilly I have scarcely had opportunity to enjoy my widowhood. Let me see if it is really worthy of its reputation. In a year or two we can talk of your affair."

In a year or two! Pretty and charming as she was, Clarisse would have a score of adorers around her, and adorers around the woman one wants to marry are like flies in the milk; they may do no great harm, but they certainly do not improve the milk.

Early in September Mme. de Moncley informed me one day that she was going to Paris on the morrow to have a look at her apartment.

"I sincerely hope," she added, in a severe tone, "that you do not think of accompanying me."

"How can you suggest such a thing?" said I, with apparent submission. "You leave at——"

"At eight in the evening, as I do not wish to be seen. I shall send Nancy in the afternoon to prepare my room. Ah, poor Paris!"

She no longer said "Poor Charles!" I admit that this "Poor Paris!" made me much more uneasy.

The next evening, at eight o'clock, the doors of the express train, which stops hardly a minute, were already closed. Clarisse had not appeared. She reached the station just as the bell rang.

"Quick, hurry up, madame!" cried the railroad official.

"Hurry!" I repeated, opening a compartment at random and helping her in.

But instead of getting in, she fell back, almost fainting, in my arms. Here is what she had seen, and I, too, had seen over her shoulder: The seats of the compartment were unoccupied, and three men, perched like monkeys on the back of the seats, held to their shoulders three guns, whereof the barrels shone in the lamplight like cannons. One of them, as we opened the door, had shouted in a terrible voice: "Don't come in, for——"

I had closed the door so quickly that we had not heard the end of the sentence. Then Clarisse and I bundled ourselves into the next compartment without quite knowing what we were doing. The train was already under way. We were alone. Mme. de Moncley seemed half dead with fear, and I must confess I was violently shaken.

"Did you see them?" she cried. "What can be happening in that compartment? They are going to fight—to kill each other! What terrible tragedy is to be enacted right beside us?"

"I don't understand it at all," I replied. "Only one explanation seems possible to me. They are hunters who have suddenly gone crazy. Otherwise, why should they climb upon the seats? If they simply wanted to kill each other, they could do it without all that gymnastics."

"No," suggested Clarisse, "it is some dreadful American kind of duel. In such a case, it seems, they climb up on anything they can find. But why didn't they stop them at Chantilly?"

"The train itself scarcely stopped there."

"Did you hear how they called out 'Don't come in!'? The wretches, they don't want to be disturbed while they are killing themselves. Goodness! Just listen!"

The fusillade had commenced right beside us. Several gun-shots had sounded, dominated by a shrill, piercing cry, which still rings in my ears. Then a deathly silence ensued; they were all dead, however bad shots they might have been.

Though we were making about fifty miles an hour at the time, I made ready to get out upon the step and find out what was going on in our neighbor's compartment. As I lowered the window two arms seized me and a voice broken with anguish—but which sounded very sweet, just the same—gasped behind me:

"Philip, if you love me, do not go! They will kill you!"

I saw the advantage of my situation, and I resolved to profit by it. I profited by it so well that, after a dialogue too intimate to be repeated here, I was in a position to sing—if I had a voice, which I havn't—"Thou ou ha-ast said it."

For she had said it. Poor Charles was distanced now. She had said the sweet words: "I love you."

A prey to emotions bordering on the hysterical, Clarisse sobbed and clung to me with all her strength, though I had not the faintest desire to intrude on the massacre next door. As for me, I was very much occupied just then.

That is why, early the next morning, I hurried to my lawyer to speak to him about the little hotel in the Avenue Friedland, which was still for sale, but thank fortune, is now no longer in the market. Decorators and furnishers are at work in it, and when January comes, you will see it occupied by a certain young couple that I know of.

But let us not anticipate. When the train pulled into the city, my companion and I had quite forgotten our neighbors, or what was left of them; but now the authorities must be informed and the bodies removed. I had jumped out and was looking for a sergeant de ville, when I beheld the door of the famous compartment open and the three hunters calmly descend from it, carrying, rolled up in a rug, an inert mass which looked as if it might be the body of a young child. Without an instant's hesitation, I seized one of the assassins by the collar.

"Scoundrel!" I cried. "What have you got in that rug!"

"Don't make such a row," he replied, "or we'll have a hundred people at our backs. It is only my poor dog."

"Dog!" I repeated, indignant at the man's coolness. "Come, come, you cannot deceive me, I saw it all."

My captive, whom I still held by the collar, opened a corner of the rug and showed me a setter's muzzle with flecks of foam on it dappled with blood. I dropped my hold on the man's collar in the greatest confusion."

"Really, I scarcely know how to apologize," I said. "But, frankly, it is not astonishing that I should have been deceived—three men crouching on the seats of the carriage and shooting——

"Still, the explanation is very simple. My dog was bitten three weeks ago. I had the wound cauterized, and thought the animal was saved. We had been hunting all day near Creil, but, no sooner were we on the train than hydrophobia developed and the animal began to snap at us. To attempt to put the beast out was to tempt death, and there was nothing for it but for us to climb up on the seats and shoot the dog. We were not able to do so until after we left Chantilly, for the poor brute had taken refuge under the seat. Finally, by calling it, I persuaded it to put its head out, and then we shot it. I tell you, it's a trip I shall not soon forget."

"Nor shall I," I replied, and I rejoined Clarisse, who was waiting for me at a little distance and whose curiosity was vastly excited to see me thus politely take leave of the assassins.

"Well, then," she said, making a little face when I had told her story, "that doesn't count. I take back what I said."

But at the same time she softly squeezed my arm with her own, and I saw in her eyes that "that" did "count."—[From the French, in the Argonaut.

### Amateur Nursing.

Blessed indeed is that household that knows not sickness and requires no nursing; but this is a blessing that in the natural course of events cannot continue. There are many women, excellent housekeepers in other respects, who know nothing about nursing or caring for the sick. Trained nurses are not always desirable, even when they can be afforded, and so we call attention to the fact that in this day of practical training some knowledge of nursing should be a part of every girl's education.

In acquiring knowledge that will be of value in the sick room, it is not necessary that anatomy, physiology and materia medica should be studied, though it will be conceded that some knowledge of these subjects may be of great use. The care of the sick, particularly when they are weak or petulant is in itself a most valuable art, and one which some have naturally, but which all can acquire. What can the sick eat, how should it be prepared, and how served? are questions of the greatest importance, for cooking for the sick is an entirely different thing from preparing food for the robust. It is not necessary to take a course in a training-school for nurses to acquire knowledge that will be of great use in this work. There are many books published on the subject, and these with sympathetic devotion will furnish all the information necessary.

### Youthful Criminals in Germany.

A German paper states that in consequence of the considerable increase in the number of youthful criminals in Germany between twelve and eighteen years of age, the imperial ministry of the interior of Berlin is contemplating the reorganization of the compulsory education system. The government has in view the imitation of English institutions. All the German laws have the great fault that the interference of the authorities is permitted only when a child has committed some crime, but they give no handle against morally debased children who are still free from crime. The number of youthful criminals has risen from 42,240 to 46,468—that is, ten per cent.—in one year.—[London News.

### Big Guns for Business Only.

People always expect a big ship to fire her biggest guns on saluting. Big guns take big charges, which means big money. Consequently vessels use their secondary batteries, six-pounders and small ordnance when firing for politeness, and reserve their big guns for business. Moreover the life of these big guns is limited, a few hundred discharges exhausting their vitality and making them dangerous to those who serve them.—[Boston Transcript.

More people die in spring than in any of the other seasons.

One half the population of Mexico are full-blooded Indians.

## SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

### ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

**Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.**

SI FORMAN, the Florida rattlesnake charmer, collected a crowd in the streets of Jacksonville the other day with a diamond-back rattler, which he had caught near Springfield. It was five feet eight inches long. He extracted its fangs without assistance in the presence of the crowd.

A STORY comes from Harrisburg, Neb., of a cyclone that picked up a log 14 feet long and 15 inches thick and carried it sixty rods. After this warming-up heat the wind gathered up Rufus Woody and his horse, and carried them through the open roof of a shed and landed them 200 feet away. Neither man nor horse was much hurt, although Woody's clothes were blown off.

IT has been discovered, through agricultural meetings in New England, that certain farmers have been feeding sawdust to their horses. At first blush this sounds absurd; but every one knows how fond horses and cattle are of small shrubs, and may not sawdust be regarded as prepared grown up shrub? It is claimed, by those who have tried it, that sawdust keeps the horses in good condition. One farmer fed his horses with a mixture of equal proportions of crushed oats, fine cut straw, a little hay and fresh elm sawdust.

THE Henderson (Ky.) Courier says of a remarkable woman in Webster county: "The oldest grandmother in Kentucky; the oldest great-grandmother in the history of the State of Kentucky; the oldest great-great-grandmother in the history of the United States is Betsy Shelton, who is the mother of fourteen children, the grandmother of 117 children, and the great-grandmother of 282 children, and the great-great-grandmother of nineteen children. She was born in North Carolina in 1798. She moved to Kentucky in 1867. She is still living and in moderate health."

Two extraordinary cases of bullet wounds becoming active after a lapse of twenty-four years are reported by a German medical paper. One is that of a watchmaker named Kleeman, living at Duseldorf, who was wounded in the Franco-German war. Three years ago he had a bullet successfully extracted from his right shoulder, and a week ago, after a month's illness, a second bullet was extracted from his left side. The second case is that of a station master who a few days ago was operated upon at Bonn and had a French bullet, which pierced his right shoulder in the war, cut from his right side.

IN the town of Ratibor, province of Silesia, Prussia, on the left bank of the Oder River, stands a maple tree which is a wonderful combination of nature and man's patience and ingenuity. It is said to be more than a century old, and has been turned into a kind of temple of two stories, each of its compartments being lighted by eight windows, and capable of containing twenty people with ease. The floors are constructed of boughs skillfully woven together, of which the leaves make a sort of natural carpet. The walls are formed of thick leafage, in which innumerable birds build their nests.

PROBABLY the oldest man in Madison County, Ky., lives in the Big Hill neighborhood. He does not know his exact age, but from the recollections of old residents in that neighborhood he is not far from 120 years old. He is a white man, with one-quarter Cherokee Indian, and of the Indian blood he is as proud as if he were the owner of broad bluegrass acres. His name is Jehu Vaughn, father of William Vaughn, the Madison County skeleton, who was with Barnum for years. Mr. Vaughn hasn't a tooth in his head, but never suffered one pang of toothache. He saved all his teeth, and guards them with as jealous care as does the miser his gold, and wants them buried with him.

IN a treatise on the subject of alcohol, Mr. Lawson Tait exonerates the human race from the imputation of being the only creatures that naturally take to drink. Wasps, he says, have the same proclivity. Mr. Tait has watched the wasps eagerly attacking over-ripe fruits, when the sugar had had in some degree been coverted into alcohol. Around such fruits, especially rotten plums and grapes, the wasps may be seen fighting and struggling for precedence; and afterwards, when they are absolutely drunk with the spirit, they crawl away in a torpid condition and hide themselves in the grass till they have slept off the orgie. The wasp is even more quarrelsome than usual in his cups, and will sting most venomously on the slightest provocation.

"DID you ever hear of a dog having a wooden leg?" inquired S. P. Ordway, of Logansport, Ind. "I know a man near where I live who has a small dog one of whose front legs was crushed some time ago by a wagon wheel. Being somewhat of a surgeon, his master carefully amputated the crushed leg and when the wound was healed provided the dog with a light and strong wooden leg. In the course of time the dog, which is a very intelligent little animal, became aware that he could rest his weight upon this wooden leg and use it for all ordinary purposes. In walking or trotting the dog always uses his artificial limb, but if he has occasion to do any fast running or leaping he will gracefully hold up the wooden leg and depend solely upon the other three for the service required."

"IT is a curious fact," said a New York physician, "that while it is very difficult for the average citizen to get poisonous drugs in small quantities, it is easy to get them at wholesale. I know of a man who walked into the retail department of a big drug store up town and tried to buy five grains of morphine. The clerk refused to sell it to him without a physician's prescription. The man simply walked through a passageway into the wholesale department and asked for a package of the drug containing sixty grains. It was handed over to him without a word. The reason for the distinction is doubtless because the person intending to commit suicide usually goes to the retail drug store. At the same time, all the morphine and opium fiends purchase their favorite drugs at wholesale, principally, I suppose, because they get them much cheaper that way."

AWAY from the shores of the broad Pacific, up in the northwestern part of our vast country, comes the story of two men who were spearing salmon on the Oregon River. As they worked they noticed a large gray eagle hovering over the water, but they paid no attention to the bird until it suddenly swooped down and pounced upon the big fish. The fish must have weighed nearly as much as the bird, for it soon became evident that it could not lift it clear of the water. After several efforts the bird next tried to free himself from the fish in which its talons were buried; but he was caught as if in a trap. After a desperate struggle the eagle was dragged into the water, and the swift current bore down the odd combatants until they lodged in the fish net, where they were caught. When the men reached the place, they killed the giant salmon; the reckless eagle was already dead.

THERE is a nurse at the City Hospital at Cincinnati whose strange power over patients is attracting much attention among those who know of it. She is Mrs. Mutchler, a petite, good-looking widow. She calls her power hypnotic, and the manner in which she handles obstreperous or insane patients is wonderful. No matter how violent they are, at a word and touch from her they instantly become mild and tractable. A few days ago an insane girl who required several stalwart policemen to handle her, was brought to the hospital. Mrs. Mutchler was called, and in five minutes the patient had ceased her struggles, disrobed and was taking a bath. Recently a colored giantess, who long had been a terror to the police, was taken to the hospital. She could whip any three men, and was very vicious. Mrs. Mutchler first saw her in one of her violent fits, and quieted her at once. Mrs. Mutchler says she cannot account for her power, but never saw a woman she could not control.

MRS. H. R. LUDWIG, of Montague, Sussex County, N. J., possesses a gift of magnetism which gives her wonderful control over animals, birds, reptiles and insects. The most vicious horses, which are utterly unmanagable by any one else, become perfectly tractable and obedient under her voice and touch. Dogs, cats and other domestic animals, whether belonging to her or to others, seem to understand every word she speaks, and they do the most astonishing things at her order. Shy, suspicious and unapproachable as the wild fox is, he will not only not fly at the approach of Mrs. Ludwig, but will come to her at a word of command. Wild birds follow her when she walks about her farm, and frequently will not be driven away by her. One particular robin is so infatuated with her that it hovers about the house continually, although Mrs. Ludwig has taken it far away several times and tried to frighten it into leaving her. Mrs. Ludwig insists that birds and beasts have a language, and that she understands it instinctively.

"UNCLE" HENRY HARRISON, of Union county, Tenn., tells the following snake story, which is vouched for by all his neighbors: "Several years ago an Italian, Joe De Novo by name, bought a small tract of mountain land about thirty miles from Caryville. Without repairing the cabin he and his wife moved into it. They were childless and had little to do with their neighbors. The man went once a month to the country store that was near by to make necessary purchases. Things went on this way until some hunters overtaken by a storm late one afternoon, were forced to seek refuge in his cabin. The rain continuing unabated, they were forced to remain into the night. After supper the Italian got down his fiddle and began to play low and plaintively. In a short while a huge rattlesnake appeared upon the hearth, then another and another, until no less than seven wriggling serpents were in sight. The hunters were terribly alarmed, but De Novo bade them be quiet and watch. The snakes seemed filled with the wildest ectasy; if the music was low and soft they would move in graceful curves like the mazes of the waltz; if it was loud and quick their movements were quick; at all times they kept the most perfect time. If the music ceased they would rush from sight, but would return immediately upon its resumption. Numbers have visited the Italian to witness this sight. Last year De Novo died. After the burial the woman sold out and returned to her native country, the cabin was torn down, and the rattlesnakes disappered forever."


### THE WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE OF A WELL KNOWN CHELSEA MAN.

**Stricken with an Incurable Disease and yet Cured. His Personal Statement in Detail.**

*(From the Argus and Patriot, Montpelier, Vt.)*

This is an age of progress and everything that hails the advance of new ideas for the good of humanity is hailed with delight.

It is the province of newspapers to watch for strange events or phenomena of any kind and to immediately investigate a reported case out of the line of regular community happenings. So when the story of Mr. George Hutchinson, of Chelsea, Vt., and how he had been raised from a bed where he lay stricken with a supposedly incurable disease was told, the *Argus and Patriot* detailed a reporter to look up the reported facts of the case, to whom Mr. Hutchinson made the following statement.

"I am a native of Massachusetts, a woodworker by trade, and forty years of age, and for the past fifteen years have been working in various sawmills in Vermont and Massachusetts. Eight years ago I moved from Bradford to Chelsea and bought the sawmill of which I am now proprietor. I was in perfect health and known throughout Chelsea and vicinity as one of the strongest men of my weight in that section. December 10th, 1892, I was hurt by a piece of flying board as I was at work in the mill. After that, I began slowly to lose my strength and became incapacitated for work or effort of any kind. The seat of my trouble seemed to be my back, but it gradually extended downward. I consulted all the local physicians and was treated by two of them, but the medicines they administered were not of the slightest avail and did not check the disease in the least. In fact, I was a miserable victim of locomotor ataxia and was conscious of a steady advance of the insidious disease. My back ached continually and my legs began to grow numb and to be less and less usable. By the 15th of April I could absolutely do nothing and was scarcely able to stand. My physicians advised me to go to the Mary Fletcher Hospital, at Burlington, to be treated, and I took their advice. When I left home my friends bade me good-bye, never expecting to see me alive again. The physicians at the hospital told me that my case was a serious one, and I was completely discouraged. I remained at the hospital seven weeks and took the medicines which the doctors gave me. I felt better at the hospital and thought that I was recovering, and went home to continue their treatment, which I did for two months, and also had an electric battery under their advice. The improvement, however, did not continue, and I began to give up hope. August 1st, 1893, I could not get out of my chair without assistance, and if I got down upon the floor, I could not get up alone. About this time I chanced to read an account of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in cases similar to my own. I did not have any faith in the Pills, but thought a trial could do no harm, so I bought some without telling anyone what I was going to do. After I had been taking them some time I surprised myself by getting out of my chair without assistance, and found that, for the first time in months, I was able to walk down to the postoffice, and my neighbors began to discuss the marked improvement in my health. As I continued the medicine I continued to improve, and soon recommenced work in the mill, at first very lightly, and increasing as I was able and as I gained in health and spirits, and now for the past three months I have been working ten hours per day almost as steadily as I ever did. I feel well, eat well and sleep as well as I ever did, and I have no pain anywhere."

The reporter talked with several other gentlemen in regard to the case of Mr. Hutchinson, who is a well known citizen of Chelsea and a Justice of the Peace, and they corroborated his statements as far as they were familiar with the case and stated that he was known to be a reliable man, and any statement he might make would be entitled to entire credence.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.


"TALKING of killing that elephant in Central Park reminds me of a baby that was fed on elephant's milk and gained twenty pounds in a week." "Good gracious, whose baby was it?" "The elephant's."—Hallo.


### OVER FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESS.

**Notable Career of the John P. Lovell Arms Company.**

For over half a century the John P. Lovell Arms Co. has been looked to as an authority on sporting goods, and no one who ever had business dealings with this well known firm has ever had cause to complain of unfair treatment.

After 55 successful years this house is now known throughout the country, and the very mention of the name John P. Lovell Arms Co. is a synonym of honesty and reliability.

John P. Lovell, the founder of the Company, although 74 years old, is invariably at his desk every day to overlook the rapidly increasing business.

No sharp practices in trade can be laid up against him. His record for honesty and integrity is irreproachable.

Fortunately, Mr. Lovell has some sturdy and businesslike sons whom he early associated with him.

Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, who is endowed with rare business ability, fills the position of treasurer of the Company in a most thorough manner. He is attached to the Governor of Massachusetts' staff, as was he from 1880 to 1882; was aide-de-camp to Gen. John C. Robinson in 1877-1878, and served on staff of Gen. Russell A. Alger in 1888, and with Gen. Palmer in 1892.

Thos. P. Lovell and H. L. Lovell are the Colonel's valuable assistants in keeping the Company to the front.

The John P. Lovell Arms Company have every facility which money, a thorough knowledge of the business, and the greatest skill mechanism can produce to make the "Lovell Diamond" the best bicycle in the world.

Every year since its first appearance this bicycle has been improved, until now it is unsurpassed in point of material, workmanship, finish, safety, speed, beauty and easy running qualities.

Not only is the use of the Lovell Diamond becoming more widespread in this country, but foreign dealers are not slow in recognizing the merit of this machine.

The "Lovell Diamond" has the field, and it has already demonstrated that it is the king of bicycles. As the mountains of New England stand for all that is substantial in nature, so does the John P. Lovell Arms Company represent all that is solid and permanent in the business world.—*Boston Herald.*


A Boston woman speaks of a dirt wagon as a "real estate conveyance."


### The Ladies.

**The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.**


Those who serve friends never lack employment.


DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JULY 12.


## THE FARMER CANDIDATE.

If the farmers of this state desire to elect a Governor whose life has been devoted to their interests, they should cast their votes for Colonel William M. Singerly. Col. Singerly is largely interested in farming and no one in the state has done more to introduce the best breeds of live stock than he has. His great paper, the *Record*, has been an earnest advocate of all that pertains to the good of our agricultural interests. He has supplied the people of Philadelphia with cheap coal for the past ten years, keeping the prices down for the benefit of the consumer. On all public questions Colonel Singerly and his paper were found on the side of the people.

INSPECTOR BYRNES, of the New York police, says that it would surprise everybody to learn how many anarchists there are in this country. The inspector should let us know all about them. Let us have the names of the anarchists, the location of their societies and a record of what they are doing. The people need this information for their protection. When an anarchist is known he becomes less dangerous.

IT is quite as easy to growl about warm weather as about cold weather.

SENATOR WALLACE declines to accept a nomination for Congress from this district. This is to be regretted. The people want Wallace, and he should yield to their wishes. It is a public loss for men like Mr. Wallace to be out of the public service.

## ANARCHY MUST BE KILLED.

Anarchy has forced a life or death struggle upon the government, and it must be met. The issue could not be evaded if we would; and it should not be evaded if we could. Anarchy must not only be "scotched" but it must be killed, if there is to be future peace for the Republic and safety for person and property says the Philadelphia *Times*.

The grave proportions into which the issue has developed have been in no degree the fault of any but the lawless Anarchists themselves. There has been no labor strike; there has been no dispute between the employers of the railways and their employes. Their wages and their hours of labor were mutually satisfactory, and there was not a pretense of excuse to justify any man or any set of men in ordering a strike of the railroad workers. It was a wicked, wanton, causeless disturbance of the industry and commerce of the nation, and it was done simply in obedience to the teachings and commands of anarchy.

We apprehend that the worst phase of this great disturbance has not yet been reached, and it is probably well, since it has been begun, that the full measure of the power of anarchy shall be developed and the government compelled to meet it. Chicago should be promptly placed under martial law, and the sternest enforcement of the military power should be at once adopted. Only military authority can now command public peace, and the sooner this fact shall be realized and the omnipotence of military power shall be asserted, the better it will be for the country.

The Governor of Illinois is in open sympathy with anarchy. There is no legislative power to impeach him now, but we hope that will come in the fullness of time. If the next Legislature shall fail to dismiss him from the office he disgraces it will fail in its most important duty to the state and to the nation. His letters to the President simply exhibit the arrogance of ignorance, utter ignorance of the laws, and equal ignorance of his duties as chief magistrate. When riotous Anarchists are burning cars by the score in the city of Chicago, he employs himself dictating threadbare platitudes to the President, questioning his right to maintain public peace, to transport the mails and to protect the inter-State commerce of the continent.

This rebellion against law and order must be overthrown without the aid of the Governor of Illinois. Fortunately we have a President who is neither a demagogue nor a coward. He rises above all partisan considerations to execute the laws, to maintain the safety of commerce and to give protection to industry, trade and property. He is not only empowered by the laws of the nation to maintain the peace of any state, but it is his duty to do so whenever the state shall fail to preserve public order. He can command every military organization in the state of Illinois without consulting the Governor of that state, and he can declare martial law in the city of Chicago and enforce it to the uttermost without pausing to inquire whether it shall please or displease the Illinois Executive.

Thus empowered President Cleveland has risen to the highest measure of his duty, and he proposes to meet the issue that anarchy has forced upon the government. He has met it with great tolerance and moderation, but the time seems to have come when he must meet it with bullet and bayonet, and none can doubt that he will do so whenever there shall be no other method of protecting the commerce of the nation. All the power of anarchy is now combined against law and order, and it is well, in view of the power that anarchy has exhibited, that the issue has come at this time, and that it has come with all the momentum it is capable of. It may require a week, or a fortnight, or even a month to overthrow the anarchy that now confronts the government. Had it been less violent and less powerful it might have been "scotched" and temporary peace obtained, but since it has come with all its power arrayed against the authority of law, it must be killed to assure the peace of the sixty-five millions of the Union.

It may require much bloodshed, but whatever sacrifices may be necessary now to utterly extinguish this alien element that has permeated even many American employes, it will be less than the sacrifices necessary to destroy it hereafter. Anarchy must be overthrown; it must be killed, not "scotched," and all conditions of society must be taught that this is the land of peace, of freedom and of law, and that the majesty of law is the safety of the humblest citizen of our great Repubulic.

THE nomination of William M. Singerly for Governor has brightened Democratic prospects all over the state.

WOMELSDORF won't make a scratch against Schofield in the legislative race. Jim can knock the "stuffin" out of any high-sounding name like Womelsdorf.

COLONEL SINGEREY has a record as pure as a newly coined gold dollar. He is held in the highest esteem in Philadelphia and will poll a strong vote in the city.

## SINGERLY COMPLIMENTS THE REPORTER.

It seems that the Democrats of Pennsylvania are going to run Mr. Singerly for Governor as a farmer, not as a newspaper man. This will let newspaperdom down gently. It is the farmer who will be beaten out of sight. —Wheeling (W. Va.) *Intelligencer*, (Rep.)

Sometimes jokers make accidental shots which go very near the bull's-eye of accuracy. Mr. Singerly was first named for Governor by a journal printed in a farming village and circulating among farmers—the CENTRE REPORTER. Centre county alone, of the sixty-seven counties in the State, instructed its delegates for him. When it is remembered that Centre county is the home of ex-Governors Curtin and Beaver, and of the Governor-Expectant, General Hastings, the length a nd breadth of the compliment conferred by the farmers of Centre county upon Farmer Singerly may be better understood. Moreover, the choice of the farmers of Pennsylvania either makes or mars the candidacies of the parties. They hold decision in their hands.—Philad. *Record*.

THE Republicans ignore this side of the county in making up their legislative ticket. The voters will right all that by electing Robert Foster, the Democratic nominee, who will care for the interests of our people.

THE jury in Judge Payne's court, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict finding Patrick Eugene Prendergast not insane or a lunatic, and therefore responsible for the murder of Carter Harrison. If no other technicality intervenes. the assassin will be hanged on July 13th.

GOV. GREENHALGE will not permit members of his staff to ride horses having their tails docked. The governor is right. No member of the staff of the governor of the old Bay State should be seen riding part of a horse. The Governor's head is level there—fops and fools dock their horses' tails.

THE sugar bounties paid by the public Treasury last year amounted to $12,000,000. The subsidy to the Sugar Trust in the same time amounted to at least $20,000,000 more, without any revenue to the Treasury. When the organs of McKinleyism deny this fact they simply contradict every word they utter in regard to the sugar schedule in the Senate bill.

CHICAGO may have a big bill of damages to pay for property destroyed by the strikers. Burning over two hundred freight cars, many of them full of freight, besides other damage done, will not be a little bill to foot. Pittsburg had several millions to pay for railroad and other property destroyed by a strike-riot, in 1877, and the citizens of the Iron City have not yet forgotten the lesson, and how dearly they had to pay the piper.

### Pennsylvania Losses.

The effect of the panic last year upon the industries of Pennsylvania is partly shown in a report issued by the Secretary of Internal affairs at Harrisburg. This document consists of a compilation of statistics received from four hundred and twenty-four manufacturing firms in this state concerning their operations in the year 1893, as compared with similar statistics for the year 1892. Secretary Stewart caused this inquiry to be made on the basis of the pay rolls, books and bills of sales of the firms in question, and they prove beyond doubt, the extent to which Pennsylvania has suffered in the great depression.

In 1892 the number of persons employed by these firms was 155,259, at the end of 1893 it had fallen to 135,165, showing that 20,000 persons had lost employment. The decrease in wages is still greater. In 1892 the firms undernotice distributed to their employes $62,744,668; in 1893 their wage fund fell to nearly $50,000,000, or a decline of more than sixteen per cent. In even larger ratio was the loss to the manufacturers for the value of the product which in 1892 was upwards of $300,000,000 declined in the following year $245,000,000, or a loss of eighteen per cent.

As the panic did not manifest itself until the spring of 1893, these returns are based also on the favorable conditions which prevailed in the early part of the year. Coming only to the end of that year, Secretary Stewart's report does not include the unfavorable conditions which prevailed during the winter and spring of 1894 in greater degree than in 1893. It must be remembered, too, that the report covers the affairs of only a part of the manufacturing industries of that state; but there is no reason for doubting that if returns had been transmitted from all of them they would have shown a general decline in the same ratio of sixteen per cent. in wages and eighteen per cent. in the value of the product.

Last June Dick Crawford brought his twelve-months-old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been weaned at four months old and had always been sickly. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used a marked improvement was seen and its continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believed the child's life was saved by this remedy. J. T. Marlow, M. D., Tamaroa, Ill. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

### Another Sharper's Trick.

The Canton *Sentinel* says that a swindler has been operating in that section. His plan is to represent himself as a deputy sheriff and pretend that he has authority to give a special rebate of one dollar on all county and state taxes paid before July 1st. Farmers, upon whom he worked, thinking to save money, would readily pay their taxes, whereupon the sharper would hand over a receipt signed "F. J. Stark." He played the game once too often, however, and he was arrested and taken before a justice at Cogan station where he pleaded guilty giving as an excuse that he had been on a spree and did not know what he was doing.

### An Important Industry Waning.

It is only a question of time when the hustling camps of the former prosperous lumbermen of upper Union county will be a thing of the past, says the Lewisburg *Chronicle*. The quality of the timber deteriorating, the long hauls to shipping stations on the railroad, and the low prices, all tending to that effect. Only Tuesday of last week a 4,000 lot of shingles from Woodward, Centre county, were delivered at Hartleton for $6,00 per thousand, which two years ago would certainly have brought $10.

### Town Councilmen Note It.

Two members of the present borough council of Tyrone, have already been fined for violating a borough ordinance. One of them claimed ignorance and the other one claimed a privilege over his fellows, but it would n't work with the burgess and both had to pay. Delightful, isn't it? Others may take warning—any official can be fined for not obeying the law he swore to support. Ignorance is no excuse, and much less is maliciousness.

### Worse than the Disease.

The pike down town is in far decenter condition where it was not "repaired" than up town, where the repair makes it look little less than wretched, as a citizen remarks, and he is right. Loose stones, large and small, disfigure the street sides up town, and is a nice picture.

### Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new Spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

### Increase in Population.

Williamsport now has a population of over 35,000 according to the new directory for this year. The increase in population over last year is nearly fifteen hundred, which is a very good showing for a town that has been flooded out as often as Williamsport has. The town expects to number at least half a hundred thousand by the year 1900 when the next census is taken.

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business at Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the mouey to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the Remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—In pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1824, the Commissioners of Centre County will sell at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1894, the following described tracts of unseated land, purchased by the County of Centre at Treasurer's sale and which have remained unredeemed for the space of five years and upwards.

| Acres | Per. | Warrantee. | Township |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | | Unknown | Benner |
| 50 | | John Moore | " |
| 50 | | Andrew Coon | " |
| 50 | | J. D. Harris | " |
| 30 | | Unknown | " |
| 100 | | J. D Shugart | " |
| 46 | | Unknown | Boggs |
| 50 | | Unknown | " |
| 300 | | Matthew Leech | Curtin |
| 480 | | Joseph Kelso | " |
| 200 | | John Palmen | " |
| 330 | | Alexander McDowel | Gregg |
| 54 | | Isaac Shearer | Halfmoon |
| 48 | | Daniel Beck | " |
| 400 | | Jas. Reed | Harris |
| 25 | | Joseph Graysburg | Howard |
| 102 | | —— Williams | Huston |
| 106 | | —— Lowery | Haines |
| 150 | | Unknown | " |
| 125 | | Unknown | " |
| 15 | | Joseph Thompson | " |
| 196 | | —— Amard | " |
| 18 | | Thomas Castonas | " |
| 298 | 32 | Wm. Scott | Liberty |
| 80 | | Robert Smith | " |
| 30 | | Thomas King | " |
| 100 | | Unknown | Miles |
| 320 | | Geo. Kitts | " |
| 207 | | Jacob Seigfreid | " |
| 200 | | Unknown | Marion |
| 6 | | Unknown | " |
| 383 | | Wm. Cook | Penn |
| 100 | | Wm. Cook | " |
| 164 | 10 | Jas. Allison | Rush |
| 300 | | Mathias Graff | " |
| 433 | 153 | Hugh Hamilton | " |
| 396 | | Benj. Jordan | " |
| 100 | | Robers King | " |
| 50 | | A. B. Long | " |
| 120 | 80 | John Libby | " |
| 433 | | John Miller | " |
| 433 | 153 | Robert Miller | " |
| 100 | | Passmore, Bryson & Hartel | " |
| 250 | | White & Parsons | " |
| 433 | 153 | Daniel Turner | " |
| 306 | 100 | Wm. Wilson | " |
| 6 | | Unknown | " |
| 6 | | Unknown | " |
| 2 | | Unknown | " |
| 50 | | Unknown | " |
| 433 | 153 | Kearney Wharton | " |
| 419 | | John Johnson | Spring |
| 78 | | Unknown | " |
| 216 | | Robert Reaney | Snow Shoe |
| 433 | | Joseph Norton | " " |
| 287 | 80 | D. Carscadden | " " |
| 433 | 153 | Andrew Bayard | " " |
| 400 | | Alex Martin | " " |
| 400 | | Alex Martin | " " |
| 30 | | Clement Beckwith | Taylor |
| 35 | | Clement Beckwith | " |
| 433 | 153 | John Copenhaven | " |
| 48 | | James Fox | " |
| 101 | | Thomas McEwen | " |
| 433 | 163 | John McCammond | " |
| 433 | 153 | Marion Norris | " |
| 300 | | John Lamb | " |
| 433 | | John Lamb | " |
| 433 | 163 | Barbara Snyder | " |
| 191 | | Dunwoody & Long | Union |
| 560 | | Mary McEwen | Walker |
| 250 | | J. B. Gray | Worth |

GEO. L. GOODHART,
T. F. ADAMS,
JAS. B. STROHM.
County Commissioners.

Attest:—ROBT F. HUNTER, Clerk,
Commissioner's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., June 19, '94.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John R. Leech, deceased, late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. BOAL, Administrator.
june7-6t Center Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of James McClintick, deceased, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. S. J. McCLINTICK,
Administrator.
june7-6t Center Hill, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Fahringer, dec d., late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. EMMA FAHRINGER,
Administratrix.
une21-6t Tusseyville.


1861--1894.

WM. SHORTLIDGE, ROBERT McCALMONT,
Managers.

McCALMONT & CO.,

—Sellers of—

Farmers'... -: Supplies

And Buyers of Farm Products.....

-Dealers in-

Conklin Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Surries, and Spring Wagons.

Coal, Crushed Coke, Hydraulic Cements, Explosives, Fertilizers, Plaster and Salt.

Stone Crushers and Road Machinery a specialty.

We invite patronage.

McCALMONT & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

BE.....
COMFORTABLE..

Hot Stuff.

Serges,
Alpacas,
Sateens,
Flannels,

Coats and Vests for Hot Weather.

PRICES WILL SUIT YOU.

FAUBLES,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

MONEY - MONEY
WILL
LOAN OR BORROW.

STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Of Hollidaysburg, Pa.
CENTRE HALL BRANCH,

BRICE D. BRISBIN, President.
CLEMENT F. DEININGER, Sec. and Collector.

DIRECTORS:

DAVID L. BARTGES, DR. C. E. EMERICK, J. FRED KURTZ.

Tells Its Own Story.

INVESTOR.

The following table shows the cost and value of our Running Stock to the investor.

| No. Shares. | Cost per mo. | Total cost. | Full Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ 60 | $ 54 60 | $ 100 00 |
| 3 | 1 80 | 163 80 | 300 00 |
| 5 | 3 00 | 273 00 | 500 00 |
| 10 | 6 00 | 546 00 | 1000 00 |
| 15 | 9 00 | 819 60 | 1500 00 |
| 20 | 12 00 | 1092 00 | 2000 00 |
| 25 | 15 00 | 1365 00 | 2500 00 |

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

| No. Shares. | Cash Recd. | Cost per mo. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ 100 00 | $ 1 60 | $ 145 60 |
| 2 | 200 00 | 3 20 | 261 20 |
| 3 | 300 00 | 4 80 | 436 80 |
| 4 | 400 00 | 6 40 | 582 40 |
| 5 | 500 00 | 8 00 | 728 00 |
| 6 | 600 00 | 9 60 | 873 60 |
| 7 | 700 00 | 11 20 | 1019 20 |
| 8 | 800 00 | 12 80 | 1164 80 |
| 9 | 900 00 | 14 40 | 1310 40 |
| 10 | 1000 00 | 16 00 | 1456 00 |

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

| Shares | Cash payment. | Par Value. | Annual In. rec'd. | Total In. rec'd. | Full amt. Real'zd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $ 70 60 | $ 100 00 | $ 4 20 | $ 33 60 | $ 133 60 |
| 2 | 140 00 | 200 00 | 8 40 | 67 20 | 267 20 |
| 3 | 210 00 | 300 00 | 12 60 | 100 80 | 400 80 |
| 4 | 280 00 | 400 00 | 16 80 | 134 80 | 534 40 |
| 5 | 350 00 | 500 00 | 21 50 | 168 00 | 668 00 |
| 7 | 490 00 | 700 00 | 29 40 | 235 20 | 935 20 |
| 10 | 700 00 | 1000 00 | 42 00 | 336 00 | 1336 00 |
| 15 | 1050 00 | 1500 00 | 63 00 | 504 60 | 2004 00 |
| 20 | 1400 00 | 2000 00 | 84 00 | 672 00 | 2672 00 |
| 30 | 2100 00 | 3000 00 | 126 00 | 1080 00 | 4008 00 |
| 50 | 3500 00 | 5000 00 | 210 00 | 1680 00 | 6680 00 |

A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock.

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

All information can be secured by applying to any of the above officers or Directors, or to J. M. SPENCER, GEN'L AGENT, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., HOME OFFICE. jun76m

P. R. AUMAN,

- PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING, -

In All Its Branches.

Charges Most Reasonable.

Spring Mills, Pa.

mar298n

## WICKED ALTOONA.

**Vice and Immorality in the City on the Alleghenies.**

Rev. Samuel Blair is now superintendent of the Altoona Rescue Mission. An effort in furtherance of the law and order movement is now being made in that city. At a recent meeting in the Second Lutheran church, Rev. Blair was the principal speaker. Among other things he said:

"Altoona is a city of 35,000 population, and of these 7,000 are women. Of these 500 are leading a life of shame—or one in every fourteen women in the city. Many people in the city are living in open adultery, women being kept by married men, whose families are suffering for the necessities of life."

From information received from reliable sources he stated there were 10 to 15 gambling dens, and he knew of 25 professional gamblers. There are, he said, 23 known houses of ill-fame in the city, and 100 inmates. Fully 125 women in the guise of dress-makers are leading lives of sin and shame, and 200 other well known women brings the total up to 580 women in Altoona who are leading immoral lives and ruining our young men.

An opium joint, conducted by a man and woman, he also declares exists, and five dance halls add to the sum total of the iniquity of the city, beer being sold in these latter places and women of ill repute there mingling with the young. With all this Rev. Blair paid a high compliment to the mayor and his police force, stating he believed the mayor to be honest, and his officers trying to do all in their power to enforce the law.

### Eating and Working.

Big eaters are seldom great workers. People who eat more than is needed to repair the waste and nourish the system spend their vitality in the procession of digestion that otherwise might be devoted to muscular or mental work. Nature is wise. She gives the greatest help to the hardest worked organ. The glutton is put to sleep after each repast by having the blood belonging to the brain sent down to help the crowded stomach. Some of the grandest work in literature and art and some of the greatest victories in history have been won by men under the pressure of hunger. Thinkers, singers and fighters think better, sing sweeter and hit harder when they are a trifle hungry. Over eating is a tremendous mistake. The system only digests the best material and the amount needed—that is about seven pounds of food, all told, in twenty-four hours; the rest is rejected. Then, too, people who gorge themselves show it, matter predominates over mind, great corporations, double chins, overhanging cheeks and precipitous hips and grown; they have tallow like flesh, and look and act like animals. Give the stomach and heart as little to do as possible, by rational eating and regular exercise, and the brain will accomplish the tasks that business, professional and domestic life impose.

A horse kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freemyer House, Middleburg, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

### Must Receive Prepaid Mail Matter.

The postoffle department at Washington has sent to all railway mail service employes circulars calling attention to the postal regulations requiring postal clerks to accept prepaid mail matter offered them at their cars and forward to its destination. There was a rumor current that this privilege, long enjoyed by the public, was to be denied it, but this comes from headquarters and will settle the matter for the present. Any postal clerk refusing to receive prepaid mail matter at his car is liable to be dismissed from the service unless special authority has been given him.

### Changes in the Faculty.

The following changes are announced in the faculty of State College for next year: Professor of English, Fred Lewis Pattee, of Dartmouth college; mathematical instructor in the preparatory department, George Tucker Sellow, of Cornell university; instructor in chemistry, William H. Rebun. Frank J. Pond, former instructor in chemistry, will spend next year studying in Germany.

### Postmasters Salaries Took a Drop.

Under the new classification made by the postoffice department the salaries of the Tyrone and Bellefonte postmasters are lowered from $2,200 to $2,100. Bellwood is also lowered $100, while Clearfield and Lewistown are increased $100.


### Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nocotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.


## SHORTAGE IN THE MINT.

**It Was Only a Dollar, But it Caused Unwinding of Much Red Tape.**

One of the weightiest pieces of business which has thus far befallen Superintendent Townsend, of the Philadelphia mint, involved the tracing of twenty-five grains of gold which were missing from a coin which had been handled by the mint.

The entire staff was placed on the search, and a volume of correspondence lasting for three weeks passed between that city and Washington, the result being that the mint officials paid a whole dollar out of their own pockets. A Baltimore man is in jail for shaving the dollar from the very same eagle.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Sunday school June 3rd, 1894, the following resolutions of respect were passed on the death of Emma M. Moyer aged twenty years, who died at her home near Centre Hill on May 15th, 1894:

Whereas it has pleased the Divine ruler of the universe to remove from us our beloved sister, Emma M. Moyer,

Resolved, That while we as a Sabbath school bow with humble submission to the will of the disposer of human events, we none the less mourn the loss of one whose departure is felt by all.

Resolved, That in her death this school voices but the sentiment of the community by saying we have lost a sympathizing friend; the Sabbath school a faithful and devoted member, one whose influence could be counted on in advance as in favor of any measure which had for its object the good of the church and community.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family and relations, and commend them to that friend who is above every friend, who though unscrutable in his ways is too wise to err, too good to be unkind, who will make all things work together for those who love him.

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Centre Hall REPORTER and the Millheim *Journal*.

D. R. SWEETWOOD.
C. J. SHAFFER.
J. E. SHIRES.
MRS. ELLEN MILLER.
MRS. LAURA MCCORMICK.

### American Lumber Abroad.

The remarkable fact is shown by a number of reports from U. S. Consuls, that the United States sends lumber to every country on the globe, and that in many lands the market is controlled by shippers of this country, and that increase in this trade may be confidently looked for.

Nearly all the building lumber imported by Africa comes from this country. Japan helps to develop this trade, and the ten thousand islands of the Pacific, the settlement of which has hardly commenced, promise all to call on California, Oregon and Washington for our arboral products. Hawaii consumes over fifteen million feet annually, and New Caledonia depends on pine wood from Washington, paying about $20 per 53 cubic feet. Australia buys over a million dollars worth of our lumber yearly.

### Money for Farmers' Institutes.

The total appropriation by the state for the holding of farmers' institutes is $9,500 annually. This was apportioned last year among the different counties of the state in the proportion of a minimum of $75 to each county and an additional allowance of two and one-half cents for each farm in the county under the census of 1890. Last season the counties of Elk, Forest, McKean, Pike and Potter did not ask for their quota, but several of these counties now demand their share. This will reduce the minimum apportionment of last year to $65 instead of $75. The allowance of two and one-half cents per farm will be retained this year.

### Tall Timothy and Clover.

Alf. Krape brought sample stalks of timothy and clover to this office, grown upon the land of his father-in-law, George Durst, near this place, which allow one to ask, "how is that for high?" The timothy measures 6 feet 3 inches in length, and a bunch of clover stalks which measure 4 feet 6 inches in length—and Mr. Durst has many more of the same sort. Who can beat this?

### Religious Notice.

Rev. J. M. Rearick will fill the pulpits on part of the Penns valley charge of the Lutheran church, as follows, on Sunday, July 15th: Georges Valley at 10 o'clock, a. m.; Union church, 2.30 p. m.; and Spring Mills at 7.30 p. m.

### Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.


# You Will . . . . Make No Mistake

IF YOU SEND TO THE

## Centre Reporter,

CENTRE HALL,

FOR YOUR

**Stationary Supplies....**

**Envelopes, Letter and Note Heads, Wedding Invitations, Etc.**

# WE HAVE THEM !

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

## Harper - & - Kreamer.



is stamped in the best watch cases made. It is the trade mark of the *Keystone Watch Case Company*, of Philadelphia, the oldest, largest and best-known factory in the world—1500 employees, capacity 2000 cases daily. Its products are sold by all jewelers. It makes the celebrated *Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases*, now fitted with the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the case—the

**Non-pull-out**

A WATCH CASE OPENER SENT FREE.



## PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PLEASURE TOURS.

**FLORIDA.** January 30th, February 13th and 27th, March 13th and 27th. Two weeks in the Land of Flowers on the first four tours, while tickets for last tour are good to return until May 31st. Special trains of Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars. Rate from New York, $60 00, from Philadelphia, $48.00. Proportionate rates from other points.

**WASHINGTON.** February 8th, March 1st and 22nd, April 12th, May 3rd and 24th. Three-day tours to the National Capitol, covering railroad fare and accommodation. Rate from New York $13.00 and $13.50 from Philadelphia $11.00.

TOURIST AGENT AND CHAPERON ACCOMPANY EACH PARTY.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to Tourist Agent, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or 205 Wasnington Street, Boston.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, G. W. BOYD, Gen'l Mg'r Gen'l Pass. Ag't Ast. Gen'l Pas, Agt.



**MEN WANTED** To take orders. No delivering or collecting. Experience not necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure choice of territory.

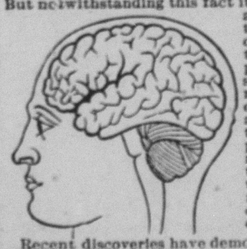
ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. mar22-4m


Fruit culture is more profitable to the farmer now than his other crops. Brown Bros. Co., the most extensive nursery house in the U. S., have a vacancy in this section. Write them at Rochester, N. Y., for their terms. mr3m


## MYSTERIES!

**The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.**

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.



Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.



BICYCLES

**BICYCLES, VEHICLES 1-2 PRICE**

IMPLEMENTS — VEHICLES

Save money by buying BICYCLES, VEHICLES, FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEWING MACHINES, ETC. We sell goods at ABSOLUTE FACTORY PRICES. Our Bicycles equal any on earth at less than half others price. We handle only such goods as we can guarantee high grade. Elegant FAMILY SURREY, Canopy Top, Side Curtains, no better made, only $45.00. Nothing so popular on the market. Fine Carriages for $40.00. Platform Spring Wagon, $43.50.

We handle a large line of fast selling agents' specialties, consisting of Rein Holders, Stove and Grate Heaters, and many other staple articles, which an agent can make $10 a day selling. AGENTS WANTED. CATALOGUE FREE.

BREWSTER MFG. CO., HOLLY, MICH.

FACTORY PRICE


—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

## ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

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## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

**Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.**

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.25 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 12.25 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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| Westward. | | | STATIONS. | Eastward. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P M | P M. | A.M. | | A M. | P. M. |
| 1 58 | | 5 40 | Montandon | 9 10 | 4 55 |
| 2 08 | | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | 4 47 |
| 2 17 | | 6 23 | Biehl | 8 52 | 4 39 |
| 2 22 | | 6 28 | Vicksburg | 8 47 | 4 35 |
| 2 31 | | 6 37 | Mifflinburg | 8 38 | 4 27 |
| 2 43 | | 6 50 | Millmont | 8 25 | 4 15 |
| 2 51 | | 6 58 | Glen Iron | 8 17 | 4 07 |
| 3 20 | | 7 27 | Paddy Mountain | 7 48 | 3 49 |
| 3 30 | | 7 38 | Coburn | 7 38 | 3 39 |
| 3 37 | | 7 45 | Zerby | 7 30 | 3 23 |
| 3 47 | | 7 55 | Rising Spring | 7 21 | 3 14 |
| 3 53 | | 8 02 | Penn Cave | 7 14 | 3 07 |
| 4 01 | | 8 09 | Centre Hall | 7 06 | 3 01 |
| 4 07 | | 8 16 | Gregg | 7 00 | 2 54 |
| 4 13 | | 8 23 | Linden Hall | 6 52 | 2 47 |
| 4 18 | | 8 28 | Oak Hall | 6 47 | 2 42 |
| 4 22 | | 8 32 | Lemont | 6 43 | 2 37 |
| 4 27 | | 8 37 | Dale Summit | 6 38 | 2 33 |
| 4 37 | | 8 47 | Pleasant Gap | 6 28 | 2 22 |
| 4 49 | | 8 50 | Axemann | 6 25 | 2 20 |
| 4 45 | | 8 55 | Bellefonte | 6 20 | 2 1 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 5 02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

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# THE GRAND CANAL.

## A GLANCE AT CHINA'S GREAT WATERWAY.

### It Runs Through a Vast and Thickly Populated Country and Taps Some of the Biggest Cities in the World.

I write this letter at Chinkiang, a walled city on the banks of the Yangtse River, says Frank G. Carpenter in a letter from China. It is just about 150 miles from the seacoast, and is at the point where the grand canal crosses the Yangtse. This canal is one of the great wonders of the world. It is now in bad repair, and a large part of it is going to ruin. But it has been one of the great waterways of the world, and it extends from Peking south to Hang Chow, running through the great plain from north to middle China, a distance about as great as that between New York and Chicago. It cuts its way through a territory containing 170,000,000 people, or nearly three times as many as the whole United States, and it taps some of the biggest cities of the world. Peking, where it finishes its course at the palace, not far from the American Legation, is a city of more than 1,000,000 people. Tientsin, below this about eighty miles, is still larger, and as it runs further south, the canal is dotted with walled cities and great towns all along its course to the Yangtse River. Chinkiang is about as big as Minneapolis. Yangchow, the next big city on the canal south of here, contains, I am told, a half million of people, and Soochou and Hangchow each have something like three-quarters of a million souls. At every thirty miles along the course of the canal there is a walled city, containing many times ten thousand people, and the country back of it is a garden, spotted with clumps of trees, each clump shading a Chinese village. The canal at Chinkiang cuts right around the city, forming the island upon which the main part of it is located. It runs from here northward for 380 miles without a lock, but above this, I am told, there are numerous sluices and locks, and in some places the water is carried through the country on great stone embankments, twenty and more feet high, and the stream at some of these places is fully 200 feet wide. It has stone floodgates, managed by soldiers, and it is here and there fed by creeks and rivers. At one point a river was conducted into it in times past, and the Chinese say that 300,000 men were employed for seven months in turning the water of this stream. It cuts the Yellow River, and it is below this that the stone embankments above spoken of are located. The parts which I have seen are those which run near here, through the Yangtse Valley, and those about Tientsin and Peking. Here the canal is more like a great ditch than anything else, and there is now a little army of men employed in keeping it in repair. It was in existence more than 1,000 years ago, and Kublai Kahn laid out the line upon which it now runs.

The chief use for the canal in times past has been that of a trade artery from the north to the south. It taps by its connecting canals and rivers every part of the great plain, and it is used for the transportation of the tribute rice to Peking.

The government taxes of China are to a large extent collected in kind, and every year the farmers send about 133,000,000 pounds of rice from here to Peking for the Emperor and his officials. At Nanking I saw acres of great barns which were filled with this rice awaiting shipment, and every town along the canal has its government barns. Just now the rice is being taken to the north. Of late much of it goes by sea, but a vast deal is still sent by the Grand Canal, and at every town there are hundreds of craft of every kind, and these government junks sometimes block the canal for days. Hundreds of men are employed in towing and pulling the boats, and at places they are dragged along by means of capstans. The canal winds about like a river in places, and navigation through it is so slow that some of these rice boats have started in April during the past few years and have not arrived in Pekin until September.

Parts of the canal are closed to traffic except during the carrying of the tribute rice, and the condition of it to-day is such that it will hardly be used again as the great waterway which it has been in the past. Li Hung Chang has asked the Emperor to allow him to build a railroad along it from Tientsin to Chinkiang, and this will eventually be done.

### As the Japanese Do It.

There is a Japanese cleaning cream which is said to be invaluable for sponging woollen garments, cleaning silks and ribbons, removing spots from carpets, washing mirrors and renovating paint. The ingredients are a quarter of a pound of white castile soap, grated fine, a half pint of spirits of ammonia, and one ounce each of spirits of wine, ether and glycerine. Dissolve the soap in hot water, then add four quarts of cold water and the other ingredients; bottle and cork tightly; always shake before using. Spread silks and ribbons on a board and sponge with the cream till clean, rinse thoroughly in clear water—cold or warm, not hot—and stretch on a board or table to dry.

A cheap table may be beautified by having the shelves covered with China silk, with yellow flowers. The legs are gilded or enamelled with white enamel.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

RUDYARD KIPLING told the St. James Gazette the other day that he lives on the borders of "the great pie belt which extends through New-England and across Northern New York."

A MOVEMENT has been begun to present a well-bound copy of the Bible in Japanese to each one of the 60,000 native physicians in Japan. It is proposed that these Bibles shall be given by the medical men of America and England.

UNDER the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, all persons in the acquired territory who were regarded as citizens of Mexico were considered to become citizens of the United States, and thus many people of many tribes in Mexico, Arizona and California are legally citizens.

THIS is how a Kentucky Judge charged the jury the other day: "If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, you will give a verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me, and don't believe what either of them said, I don't know what you will do." The jury disagreed.

RECENTLY an article went the rounds of the papers to the effect that children and uneducated workingmen do not use more than five or six hundred words in communicating with their fellows. An intelligent lady who had a bright child of seven determined to test the truth of this by writing down the different words used by the child in one month, and she proved that the statement was wrong, by exhibiting nearly eleven hundred words which the child had used, and used understandingly.

THERE are more working days in the year of the American workman than of any other save the Hungarian. The latter works 312 days in the year, and thus has almost no holiday save Sunday. The number of working days in the American year is 308. This is the same as the Dutch; it is 30 days more than the English, 41 days more than the Russian, and from 6 to 18 days more than the working year of any other European country. It is noteworthy that even newly arrived immigrants keep American holidays.

THE foreign population in Japan, according to the "Revue Francaise du Japon," amounted on December 31, 1893, to 9,030 persons, of whom 6,730 were males and 2,300 females. They belonged to the following nationalities: China, 5,540; England, 1,460; United States, 700; Germany, 415; France, 350; Portugal, 150; Holland, 80; Russia, 70; Switzerland, 70; Denmark, 55; Austria, 45; Italy, 40; divers, 55. As it is seen, the Chinese element is the most considerable; and still the anti-foreign party which has caused recently two dissolutions of the Chambers in Japan never mentions the Chinese in its attacks, which are reserved exclusively to foreign residents of European origin.

PEOPLE who object to a multiplicity of departments in the Government should be thankful that they do not live in New Zealand, where in addition to the usual State divisions there is the Rabbit Department, which is the most important of the lot. It has the organization and equipment of forces and the planning of campaigns against the rabbits, which, if not kept under control, would overrun and devastate the south island. The need of this department is shown by the fact that in the last five years about 64,000,000 rabbit skins have been exported, and it is estimated that nearly 300,000,000 animals were killed to obtain that number of salable skins. In spite of this wholesale slaughter the number of bunnies is constantly increasing, and the handling of the enormous multitude of animals is an undertaking requiring both judgment and force.

THE French capital has just had a nine days' Culinary Exposition, which was very largely attended, and is regarded as a success by its promoters. America has already had a number of food expositions, but they have differed widely from that held in Paris. Cooked foods were a specialty in the exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie, and visitors had an opportunity of witnessing the preparation by skilled cooks of dishes from the roast beef of old England to the most delicate of French desserts. The raw material and the cooking were, of course, the principal features of this unique fair, but the decorative part was not forgotten. The proper way to serve food and the art of table garniture were illustrated with rare skill. Cooking appliances were an important feature of the Culinary Exposition. It took the conceit out of American visitors who pride themselves on the mechanical ingenuity of their countrymen, to see that in kitchen appliances the French not only lead, but are away out of sight to the front.

LIVING alone in his comfortable little home at North Fairfield, Huron County, Ohio, is James Williams, the last living member of the once powerful Wyandotte tribe of Indians. He is about ninety years old, but is still able to do a good day's work and is highly esteemed by his neighbors. When "Uncle Jim," as he is called, was a child the Wyandotte tribe numbered 700, owning and operating farms on the upper Sandusky. They were a peaceful and industrious tribe, their habits being good as a rule. Next to them in strength were the Delawares, who lived near the Wyandottes, the Senecas and Ottawas following. Not long ago "Uncle Jim" made a large bow, which he uses with ease and accuracy, showing what a dangerous weapon it must have been in the hands of the savages of old. Williams, so far as known, is the only living being who can fluently speak the language of the Wyandottes. Some of his reminiscences are fully corroborated in local and other historical works. Williams draws a pension on account of the death of his son, who fell in the civil war.

WESTERN KANSAS is being steadily drained of its population of farmers. In 1888 twenty-two counties contained 102,669 people, and to-day the total is only 54,663. The exodus has been caused by the settlers' failure to raise their crops on their arid plains. The hope of those who have remained is in irrigation. At the present time they are investing in windmills, and hundreds of these machines will be set to work this summer wherever there are signs of water beneath the surface of the prairie. The furnace-like winds which hitherto have parched the farmer's wheat will then do him service as an agency in irrigating his lands. The agriculturist has not been the only loser, however. All along the branch lines of the Sante Fe, Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads are decayed towns that once were full of promise and even aspired to greatness. In the boom times many brick buildings were put up and wide avenues were laid out. Some of the buildings have never had a tenant, and others were soon abandoned. On the wide streets there is no traffic worth the name.

ELECTRICAL cars that run on rails are not at all novel in America; but we have no cars in use that run on ordinary roads, propelled by electricity. Such carriages are getting to be quite common in England, where they are known as "Pickford vans." In outward appearance these vans look very much like old style omnibusses, except that there are no horses. The drivers are expert in managing them, and even on crowded streets they can wind in and out among a tangle of other vehicles as speedily and safely as if drawn by quiet horses. The storage batteries which furnish the power for drawing the cars are suspended beneath the body of the vehicle, and when they are exhausted a new set may be substituted in a few minutes. The van is lighted by electricity, and in the winter season it can be heated by the same means. The speed is controlled by a switch, and when going at the rate of ten or more miles an hour it can be brought to a stop in less time and a shorter distance than if drawn by horses. The driver's left hand holds the switch, and in his right hand is the steering apparatus, the latter enabling him to make short turns and go in any direction he chooses. The cost of running one of these electrical vans, with a power equal to two horses, is about four cents a mile, and the batteries have sufficient power to continue from thirty to forty miles without recharging.

THE wild camel in the Arizona desert, supposed to be the survival of an army experiment, has been written about a good deal, and there seems to be strong foundation for the report that these beasts are occasionally seen, like ghosts, on the line of the horizon. The story that a small flock of ostriches are running wild in the Mojave desert, in Southern California, has an air of greater probability, for several experiments in domesticating the South African bird have been made on the Pacific coast, and are still being tried. The wild birds were originally imported and placed in a corral by an enterprising breeder, who did not take the precaution to build his fences high enough. One morning the ostriches stampeded, jumping the fence, and were never again rounded up. Mexicans lassoed some of them, pursuing on horseback, but to this day others are at large and ranging the desert. Speaking of ostrich farming in California, it is said that it is not likely to prove profitable. Only the wing and tail feathers are of commercial value, the best bringing about $100 per pound. Each bird furnishes from half a pound to a pound and a half of feathers yearly. When the risk of losing birds by sickness and accident is reckoned, the margin of profit is found to be rather slender.

Two men, who had been out hunting in the mountains of Southern California, returned to their camp one evening, when they were attracted by the fierce barking of their dog, who had scared a panther into a tree. Each hunter had four shots left. One succeeded in breaking the panther's leg, but failed to bring him to the ground; the other then fired all his ammunition without doing serious damage to the fierce creature in the tree. As the animal was still strong and defiant, and the hunters did not like the idea of being beaten, they held a consultation. They made a running noose in a lariat, or long rope, and one of them climbed the tree next to that in which the panther had found refuge; by means of a pole he had taken up with him, he tried to slip the noose over the creature's head. But at every attempt the panther knocked the pole aside with his paws. Suddenly the man saw another chance, and slipped the noose over the animal's broken leg, pulling it tight. This done, he climbed down the tree, and with the help of his companion began to pull on the rope. Presently down came the panther. For a few minutes there was a cyclone of panther, dog, men and clubs. When the contest ended, it was discovered that the men and dog were badly wounded and the panther was dead.

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

### Subject: "The Royal Garden."

TEXT: I have come into My garden.—Solomon's Song v., 1.

The world has had a great many beautiful gardens. Charlemagne added to the glory of his reign by decreeing that they be established all through the realm—decreeing even the names of the flowers to be planted there. Henry IV., at Montpellier, established gardens of bewitching beauty and insurance, gathering into them Alpine, Pyrenean and French plants. One of the sweetest spots on earth was the garden of Shenstone, the poet. His writings have made but little impression on the world, but his garden, "The Leasowes," will be immortal. To the natural advantage of that place was brought the perfection of art. Arbor and terrace and slope and rustic temple and reservoir and urn and fountain here had their crowning. Oak and yew and hazel put forth their richest foliage. There was no life more diligent, no soul more ingenious than that of Shenstone, and all that diligence and genius were brought to the adornment of that one treasured spot. He gave £300 for it. He sold it for £17,000.

And yet I am to tell you of a richer garden than any I have mentioned. It is the garden spoken of in my text, the garden of the church, which belongs to Christ, for my text says so. He bought it, He planted it, He owns it, and He shall have it. Walter Scott, in his outlay at Abbotsford, ruined his fortune, and now, in the crimson flowers of those gardens, you can almost think or imagine that you see the blood of that old man's broken heart. The payment of the last £100,000 sacrificed him. But I have to tell you that Christ's life and Christ's death were the outlay of this beautiful garden of the church of which my text speaks. Oh, how many sighs and tears and pangs and agonies! Tell me, ye women who saw Him hang! Tell me, ye executioners who lifted Him and let Him down! Tell me, thou sun that didst hide, ye rocks that fell! "Christ loved the church and gave Himself for it." If, then, the garden of the church belongs to Christ, certainly He has a right to walk in it. Come, then, oh blessed Jesus, this morning, walk up and down these aisles and pluck what Thou wilt of sweetness for Thyself.

The church in my text is appropriately compared to a garden, because it is a place of choice flowers, of select fruits and of thorough irrigation.

That would be a strange garden in which there were no flowers. If nowhere else, they will be along the borders or at the gateway. The homeliest taste will dictate something, if it be the old fashioned hollyhook or dahlia or daffodil or cereopsis, but if there be larger means then you will find the Mexican cactus and dark veined arbutelion and blazing azalea and clustering oleander. Well, now, Christ comes to His garden, and He plants there some of the brightest spirits that ever flowered upon the world. Some of them are violets, unconspicuous, but sweet in heaven. You have to search for such spirits to find them. You do not see them very often perhaps, but you find where they have been by the brightening face of the invalid, and the sprig of geranium on the stand, and the window curtains keeping out the glare of the sunlight. They are perhaps more like the ranunculus, creeping sweetly along amid the thorns and briers of life, giving kiss for sting, and many a man who has had in his way some great black rock of trouble has found that they have covered it all over with flowering jasmine running in and out amid the crevices. These Christians in Christ's gardens are not like the sunflower, gaudy in the light, but whenever darkness hovers over a soul that needs to be comforted there they stand, night blooming cereuses. But in Christ's garden there are plants that may be better compared to the Mexican cactus—thorns without, loveliness within—men with sharp points of character. They wound almost everyone that touches them. They are hard to handle. Men pronounce them nothing but thorns, but Christ loves them notwithstanding all their sharpnesses. Many a man has had very hard ground to culture, and it has only been through severe toil he has raised even the smallest crop of grace.

In this garden of the church, which Christ has planted, I also find the snowdrop, beautiful, but cold looking, seemingly another phase of the winter. I mean those Christians who are precise in their tastes, unimpassioned, pure as snowdrops and as cold. They never shed any tears; they never get excited; they never say anything rashly; they never do anything precipitately. Their pulses never flutter, their nerves never twitch; their indignation never boils over. They live longer than most people, but their life is in a minor key. They never run up to G above the staff. In the music of their life they have no staccato passages. Christ planted them in the church, and they must be of some service or they would not be there. Snowdrops, always snowdrops.

But I have not told you of the most beautiful flower in all this garden spoken of in the text. If you see a century plant your emotions are started. You say, "Why, this flower has been a hundred years gathering up for one bloom, and it will be a hundred years more before other petals come out." But I have to tell you of a plant that was gathering up from all eternity, and that 1900 years ago put forth its bloom never to wither. It is the passion flower of the cross! Prophets foretold it. Bethlehem shepherds looked upon it in the bud, the rocks shook at its bursting, and the dead got up in their winding sheets to see its full bloom. It is a crimson flower—blood at the roots, blood on the branches, blood on all the leaves. Its perfume is to fill all the nations. Its touch is life. Its breath is heaven. Come, O winds, from the north, and winds from the south, and winds from the east, and winds from the west, and bear to all the earth the sweet smelling savor of Christ, my Lord.

His worth, if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love Him too.

Again, the church may be appropriately compared to a garden, because it is a place of select fruits. That would be a strange garden which had in it no berries, no plums, no peaches or apricots. The coarser fruits are planted in the orchard, or they are set out on the sunny hillside, but the choicest fruits are kept in the garden. So in the world outside the church Christ has planted a great many beautiful things—patience, charity, generosity, integrity—but He intends the choicest fruits to be in the garden, and if they are not there then shame on the church. Religion is not a mere flowering sentimentality. It is a practical life giving, healthful fruit—not posies, but apples. "Oh!" says somebody, "I don't see what your garden of the church has yielded." Where did your asylums come from, and your hospitals, and your institutions of mercy? Christ planted every one of them: He planted them in His garden. When Christ gave sight to Bartimeus, He laid the cornerstone of every blind asylum that has ever been built. When Christ soothed the demoniac of Galilee, He laid the cornerstone of every lunatic asylum that has ever been established. When Christ said to the sick man, Take up thy bed and walk!" He laid the cornerstone of every hospital the world has ever seen. When Christ said, "I was in prison, and ye visited Me," He laid the cornerstone of every prison reform association that has ever been formed. The church of Christ is a glorious garden, and it is full of fruit. I know there is some poor fruit in it. I know there are some weeds that ought to have been thrown over the fence. I know there are some wild grapes that ought to be uprooted, but are you going to destroy the whole garden because of a little gnarled fruit? You will find worm eaten leaves in Fontainbleau and insects that sting in the fairy groves of the Champs Elysees. You do not tear down or destroy the whole garden because there are a few specimens of gnarled fruit. I admit there are men and women in the church who ought not to be there, but let us be just as frank and admit the fact that there are hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of glorious Christian men and women, holy, blessed, useful, consecrated and triumphant. There is no grander collection in all the earth than the collection of Christians.

There are Christian men in the church whose religion is not a matter of psalm singing and church going. To-morrow morning that religion will keep them just as consistent and consecrated on "exchange" as it ever kept them at the communion table. There are women in the church of a higher type of character than Mary of Bethany. They not only sit at the feet of Christ, but they go out into the kitchen to help Martha in her work, that she may sit there too. There is a woman who has a drunken husband, who has exhibited more faith and patience and courage than Hugh Latimer in the fire. He was consumed in twenty minutes. Hers has been a twenty years' martyrdom. Yonder is a man who has lain fifteen years on his back, unable even to feed himself, yet calm and peaceful as though he lay on one of the green banks of heaven watching the oarsmen dip their paddles in the crystal river! Why, it seems to me this moment as if Paul threw to us a pomologist's catalogue of the fruits growing in this great garden of Christ—love, joy, peace, patience, charity, brotherly kindness, gentleness, mercy—glorious fruit, enough to fill all the baskets of earth and heaven.

I have not told you of the better tree in this garden and of the better fruit. It was planted just outside Jerusalem a good while ago. When that tree was planted, it was so split and bruised and barked men said nothing would ever grow upon it, but no sooner had that tree been planted than it budded and blossomed and fruited, and the soldiers' spears were only the clubs that struck down that fruit, and it fell into the lap of the nations, and men began to pick it up and eat it, and they found in it an antidote to all thirst, to all poison, to all sin, to all death—the smallest cluster larger than the famous one of Eshcol, which two men carried on a staff between them. If the one apple in Eden killed the race this one cluster of mercy shall restore.

Again, the church, in my text, is appropriately called a garden because it is thoroughly irrigated. No garden could prosper long without plenty of water. I have seen a garden in the midst of a desert, yet blooming and luxuriant. All around were dearth and barrenness, but there were pipes, aqueducts reaching from this garden up to the mountains, and through those aqueducts the water came streaming down and tossing up into beautiful fountains until every root and leaf and flower was saturated. That is like the church. The church is a garden in the midst of a great desert of sin and suffering. It is well irrigated, for "our eyes are unto the hills, from whence cometh our help." From the mountains of God's strength there flow down rivers of gladness. There is a river the stream whereof shall make glad the city of our God. Preaching the gospel is one of these aqueducts. The Bible is another. Baptism and the Lord's supper are aqueducts. Water to slake the thirst, water to restore the faint, water to wash the unclean, water tossed high up in the light of the sun of righteousness, showing us the rainbow around the throne. Oh, was there ever a garden so thoroughly irrigated? You know the beauty of Versailles and Chatsworth depends very much upon the great supply of water. I came to the latter place (Chatsworth) one day when strangers are not to be admitted, but by an inducement, which always seemed as applicable to an Englishman as an American, I got in, and then the gardener went far up above the stairs of stone and turned on the water. I saw it gleaming on the dry pavement, coming down from step to step, until it came so near I could hear the musical rush, and all over the high, broad stairs it came foaming, flashing, roaring down until sunlight and wave in gleesome wrestle tumbled at my feet. So it is with the church of God. Everything comes from above—pardon from above, joy from above, adoption from above, sanctification from above. Oh, that now God would turn on the waters of salvation, that they might flow down through His heritage, and that this day we might each find our places to be "Elims," with twelve wells of water and threescore and ten palm trees.

Hark! I hear the latch at the garden gate, and I look to see who is coming. I hear the voice of Christ. "I am come into My garden." I say: "Come in, O Jesus; we have been waiting for Thee. Walk all through these paths. Look at the flowers. Look at the fruit. Pluck that which Thou wilt for Thyself." Jesus comes into the garden and up to that old man and touches him and says, "Almost home, father; not many more aches for thee. I will never leave thee. I will never forsake thee. Take courage a little longer, and I will steady thy tottering steps, and I will soothe thy troubles and give thee rest. Courage, old man." Then Christ goes up another garden path, and He comes to a soul in trouble and says: "Peace! all is well. I have seen thy tears; I have heard thy prayer. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; He will preserve thy soul. Courage, O troubled spirit." Then I see Jesus going up another garden path, and I see great excitement among the leaves, and I hasten up that garden path to see what Jesus is doing there, and, lo! He is breaking off flowers, sharp and clean, from the stem, and I say, "Stop, Jesus, don't kill those beautiful flowers." He turns to me and says: "I have come into My garden to gather lilies, and I mean to take these up to a high terrace, and for the garden around My palace, and there I will plant them, and in better soil, and in better air. They shall put forth brighter leaves and sweeter redolence, and no frost shall touch them forever." And I looked up into His face and said, "Well, it is His garden, and He has a right to do what He will with it. Thy will be done"—the hardest prayer a man ever made.

I notice that the fine gardens sometimes have high fences around them, and I cannot get in. It is so with the king's garden. The only glimpses you ever get of such a garden is when the king rides out in his splendid carriage. It is not so with this garden—the King's garden. I throw wide open the gate and tell you all to come in. No monopoly in religion. Whosoever will, may. Choose now between a desert and a garden. Many of you have tried the garden of this world's delight. You have found it has been a chagrin. So it was with Theodore Hook. He made all the world laugh. He makes us laugh now when we read his poems, but he could not make his own heart laugh. While in the midst of his festivities he confronted a lookingglass, and he saw himself and said "There, that is true. I look up just as I am—done up in body, mind and purse." So it was with Shemstone, of whose garden I told at the beginning of my sermon. He sat down amid those bowers and said: "I have lost my road to happiness. I am angry and envious and frantic and despise everything around me, just as it becomes a madman to do." Oh, ye weary souls, come into Christ's garden to-day and pluck a little heartsease! Christ is the only rest and the only pardon for a perturbed spirit. Do you not think your chance has almost come? You men and women who have been waiting year after year for some good opportunity in which to accept Christ, but have postponed it 5, 10, 20, 30 years, do you not feel as if now your hour of deliverance and pardon and salvation had come? Oh, man, what grudge hast thou against thy poor soul that thou wilt not let it be saved? I feel as if salvation must come now to some of your hearts.

Some years ago a vessel struck on the rocks. They had only one lifeboat. In that lifeboat the passengers and crew were getting ashore. The vessel had foundered and was sinking deeper and deeper, and the one boat could not take the passengers very swiftly. A little girl stood on the deck, waiting for her turn to get into the boat. The boat came and went—came and went—but her turn did not seem to come. After awhile she could wait no longer, and she leaped on the taffrail and then sprang into the sea, crying to the boatmen: "Save me next! Save me next!" Oh, how many have gone as sore into God's mercy, and yet you are clinging to the wreck of sin! Others have accepted the pardon of Christ, but you are in peril. Why not this morning make a rush for your immortal rescue, crying until Jesus shall hear you and heaven and earth ring with the cry "Save me next! Save me next!"

## MURDERED IN TURKEY.

### American Boy Killed at Antioch—The Turkish Government Won't Investigate.

A letter just received at Columbus, Ind., dated Constantinople, Turkey, June 13, announced the murder in the missionary college at Antioch, Armenia, of Jacob Filian, 14 years of age, son of Rev. Moses Filian. The boy was the protege of the Tabernacle Christian Church, of this city. He was shot down by a schoolmate named Abraham because he refused to submit to his temptations.

The letter was written to demand of the boy's adopted parents that some steps be taken by them to demand a full investigation of the college authorities and of the circumstances of the murder, as the Turkish Government refuses to investigate the matter. The letter was read in church and created a profound sensation, and a meeting of the official church board was held to take some official action in the matter.

If the Turkish Government declines to entertain the demands of the church here for an investigation and punishment of the murderer, it will then be taken up through the Government at Washington and the United States Minister and Consul General at Turkey.

## TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

### Terrible Disaster on a Crowded Ferryboat in the River Theiss, Hungary.

A shocking disaster occurred on the river Theiss, near Nyireghyhazi, Hungary, resulting in the loss of nearly 200 lives. A ferry boat with about 200 persons on board, was being drawn across the river by means of a chain. The chain parted, and its snapping caused a panic on board the boat, in the midst of which the vessel capsized from being overweighted on one side. All of the occupants of the boat were thrown into the river, and most of them were drowned. Only about a dozen are known to have been saved.

DR. OLAUS DAHL head of the department of Scandinavian language and literature, who goes to Chicago University, went to Yale eight years ago, was graduated at the Divinity School, and immediately began the work of instructor in this new field for Yale, the department of Scandinavian literature. From the first his efforts have met with marked success.

## MARKETS.

### BALTIMORE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAIN, ETC.** | | | |
| FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. | | @ | $ 4 00 |
| High Grade Extra | | | 3 30 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 58 | | 61 |
| CORN—No. 2 White | 50 | | 52 |
| OATS—Southern & Penn. | 52 | | 53 |
| Western White | 51 | | 52 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 54 | | 56 |
| HAY—Choice Timothy | 16 00 | | 16 50 |
| Good to Prime | 15 00 | | 15 50 |
| STRAW—Rye in car lds. | | | 12 50 |
| Wheat Blocks | 7 00 | | 7 50 |
| Oat Blocks | 9 50 | | 10 00 |
| **CANNED GOODS.** | | | |
| TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3 | | @ | $ 95 |
| No. 2 | 70 | | 75 |
| PEAS—Standards | 1 20 | | 1 60 |
| Seconds | | | 90 |
| CORN—Dry Pack | | | 85 |
| Moist | | | 75 |
| **HIDES.** | | | |
| CITY STEERS | 5 | @ | 5¼ |
| City Cows | 3¾ | | 4 |
| Southern No. 2 | | | 4 |
| **POTATOES & VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| POTATOES—Burbanks | 75 | @ | 80 |
| ONIONS | 70 | | 80 |
| **PROVISIONS.** | | | |
| HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds. | | @ | 7¾ |
| Clear ribsides | 8 | | 8¾ |
| Hams | 12¼ | | 13¾ |
| Mess Pork, per bar | | | 14 75 |
| LARD—Crude | | | 7 |
| Best refined | | | 8¼ |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| BUTTER—Fine Crmy | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Under fine | 17 | | 18 |
| Roll | 16 | | 17 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| CHEESE—N.Y. Factory | 9½ | @ | 9¾ |
| N. Y. flats | 9¾ | | 10 |
| Skim Cheese | 5 | | 7 |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| EGGS—State | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| North Carolina | 10 | | 11 |
| **POULTRY.** | | | |
| CHICKENS—Hens | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Ducks, per lb | 10 | | 11 |
| **TOBACCO.** | | | |
| TOBACCO—Md. Infer's | 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Sound common | 3 00 | | 4 00 |
| Middling | 6 00 | | 7 00 |
| Fancy | 10 00 | | 12 00 |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| BEEF—Best Beeves | 4 50 | @ | 4 75 |
| Good to Fair | 4 00 | | 4 50 |
| SHEEP | 2 00 | | 3 00 |
| Hogs | 5 50 | | 5 75 |
| **FURS AND SKINS.** | | | |
| MUSKRAT | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Raccoon | 40 | | 45 |
| Red Fox | — | | 1 00 |
| Skunk Black | — | | 80 |
| Opossum | 22 | | 23 |
| Mink | — | | 80 |
| Otter | — | | 6 00 |

### NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Southern | 3 10 | @ | 4 20 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 59½ | | 60 |
| RYE—Western | 48 | | 50 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 46½ | | 46¾ |
| OATS—No. 3 | 51 | | 51½ |
| BUTTER—State | 13 | | 13½ |
| EGGS—State | 14 | | 14½ |
| CHEESE—State | 7 | | 8¾ |

### PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Southern | 3 60 | @ | 4 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 59¾ | | 59¾ |
| CORN—No. 3 | 46¾ | | 46¾ |
| OATS—N. 2 | 51¾ | | 51¾ |
| BUTTER—State | 21 | | 24 |
| EGGS—Penns. ft | 12½ | | 13 |

# "PENNY DREADFUL."

## HOW THE MELODRAMA OF LITERATURE IS MADE.

### It Takes More Plot Than Any Other Kind of a Production--Some of the Methods.

I ran against two girl friends of mine last Saturday whom I haven't seen for a long time; so we all turned into —— on Broadway to eat ices and have a "good talk." My two friends are literary—they have not exactly yet inscribed their names upon the roll of fame, but they are girls of great resource and have enough ambition to attempt anything, from fashion articles to blank



THE TWO COLLABORATEURS.

verse. Therefore, I was not surprised when they announced, with their mouths full of strawberry and vanilla:

"We're going to Europe."

"What—on the proceeds of journalism?" I asked.

"No, on the proceeds of a 'penny dreadful,'" answered my tall friend, Magog.

"Do you mean to say that in this cynical and pessimistic age there is still a good, healthy appetite for the 'thoroughly impossible?'" I inquired.

"Of course there is," answered Midge, my short friend. Midge is always ready to handle the largest possible questions on the shortest possible notice. "The pessimists only judge from their own little circle. If there wasn't a demand we shouldn't have the good luck to furnish part of the supply, should we, Magog?"

"We collaborated over it," said Magog.

"On the principle of two heads being better than one?" I inquired.

"Well, you see, one head with one average imagination is not enough," answered Midge.

"No, I should think not," I replied. "My idea of preparing to write such a thing would be to retire into solitary confinement long enough to try and regain the wild and impassioned longings of 16. Then, when my brain was properly on fire, I should start in."

"And you would probably produce a boy's book of stirring adventure or a psychological novel. No, you've got the wrong idea altogether," answered my large friend, decidedly. "The great thing to guard against is originality."

"That's convenient for you—no effort required."

"Don't try to be funny," said Midge, "or we won't tell you how we did it."

"You seem to have done it by being perfectly natural; but who reads your stuff?"

"'Our stuff,' as you call it is the favorite reading matter of the old-young person of neglected education," said Magog with pride.

"Her neglected education accounts for he taste," I remarked.

"Do you want to hear anything about our system?" asked Midge, loftily, "or do you want to keep on saying clever things and failing dismally?



THE OLD YOUNG PERSON OF NEGLECTED EDUCATION.

"Oh, you have a system?"

"Certainly we have. Our readers being, as I said, old-young persons of neglected education—and school girls—we have to cater to the tastes of people who prefer romance to realism.

"They have got used to a certain style of character, and they want it again and again. That's why the characters in 'penny dreadfuls' are always alike."

"A penny dreadful," said Midge, reflectively, "is a highly imaginative story, dealing with aristocracy, beauty and wealth. You know what kind of a thing the good, old-fashioned melodrama is. Well, the 'penny dreadful' is the good, old-fashioned melodrama in the form of a story."

"Yes, that's the idea," said Magog, who had meanwhile disposed of another ice, "and the stage properties of the good old-fashioned melodrama are found in the 'penny dreadful.' You must have a ruined castle."

"And a blacksmith's forge."

"A secret panel, of course—that goes without saying."

"A horrible railway collision."

"And you might as well write a 'Penny Dreadful' without a set of family jewels as go to a picnic without a corkscrew."

"Then there's the gamekeeper's cottage."

"And the portrait gallery—with the particular portrait with the great shadowy eyes that haunt every one.'"

"And the skeleton hanging on a gibbet in the 'cold, relentless moonlight.'"

"Stop! stop! That's enough," I cried. "Now tell me about the plot—it's fashionable not to have one now, isn't it? That must simplify matters for you two wild romancers.'"

"That's just where you're out. The 'Penny Dreadful' isn't fashionable. Just get that out of your head. It isn't as advanced as the 'Dime Dazzler,' or anything like as much up to date as what the English call the 'Shilling Shocker.' It's conservative, virtuous and unreal. But the plot! ! Why we have to steal from Wilkie Collins, Dumas, Marryat, Mrs. Henry Wood, and heaps of others—for it takes about fifteen ordinary plots to run one 'Penny Dreadful' on."

"You seek," said Midge, "it comes out in numbers, and we have to leave our readers in a state of suspense at the end of each number."

"The name is an important feature," said Magog.

"Oh, yes," said I. "A compound arrangement."

"That compound arrangement has to mean a lot," said Midge. "For example, 'Gwen Chetwynd's Fate; or, in the Shadow of the Gibbet Tree.'"

"And you have a particular style of name for the creatures of your fancy, don't you?"

"Oh, yes; never anything common—no Smiths, Browns, or Joneses, but



A SCHOOLGIRL READER.

Chetwynds, Fitzherberts, Cholmondeleys, Glendinnings"——

"Does the old-young person of neglected education scorn Browns and Joneses?"

"She wouldn't waste her time on them."

"On what lines do you conduct your love scenes?"

"Our proposals are ideal proposals—exactly the opposite of what real proposals are," said Magog. "Now, I believe in what Oscar Wilde says, that when you come to think of it, it is the women who really propose. Now, I had a proposal the other day. I had flirted with the man and had been nice to him, but I had to help him out with his proposal before I could refuse him properly. A girl doesn't want to refuse an undeveloped proposal. Now, the man in the 'Penny Dreadful' has a perfectly phenomenal flow of impassioned language, and he proposes grammatically, enthusiastically and artistically. If he is the hero the girl merely has to raise her great pansy eyes to his, or if he is the villain all she has to do is to spurn him; there's a good deal of spurning done in the 'Penny Dreadful.'"

"Well," said Midge, "you may be as scornful as you please, we know what there's a market for, don't we, Magog?"

"Yes," answered the big partner. "And it says a good deal for the romantic tastes of the reading public that there is still a decided demand for the 'Penny Dreadful.'"

"A good deal for the neglected education, you mean," I replied.

And they said I was jealous.

T. M. W.

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A SWAMP rabbit, killed near Palestine, Texas, the other day, had three horns on the head each two inches long. Two of the horns came up from the sides of the head. The other was in the middle. Warts all over the under jaw gave the creature a horrible appearance, and the natives think they have at last got rid of the hoodoo of the vicinage.

### A Little Girl's Find.

"See, mamma, what I've got," gleefully said the 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Henry Hill, Johnston street, Germantown, yesterday, as she tossed a bundle of greenbacks, gold and silver coins, and pennies, valued at $400, into her mother's lap. "Where did you get all this?" was asked. "On a lot," said the little girl, innocently. Mrs. Hill made inquiries and found that her daughter had been playing on a lot at Duval and Green streets, and had really found the money lying on the dumping-ground. How the money got there is a mystery to the police, but it was generally believed that the money was accidentally dropped in some ashes gathered from a distance and then thrown on the dumping ground. — Philadelphia Press.

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A certain prominent and excellent lawyer of Chicago, but one of the quietest and most unobstrusive of men, steals around noiselessly, with his hands meekly clasped on his breast and a seraphic and perpetual smile. A bon mot at his expense is told of the late Emery Storrs, of Chicago, a brilliant advocate and an exquisite wit. He went to the lawyer's office and inquired for him, but was informed that he was out. "Oh, no, he isn't," he replied; "I know he is in." "But I assure you, Mr. Storrs he is not in." "Now," responded Mr. Storrs, "I know better; he must be in, it is so still in there!"

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### Rare Book.

It is reported, notes the Critic, that a copy, in excellent condition, of Poe's "Tamerlane" (1827), one of the rarest books in the world, has recently been discovered and is held at $1,625. It is said to have been picked up in a second-hand bookstore in Boston sixty years ago, and to have remained in the possession of the purchaser ever since.

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### III

The difficulty which certain foreigners have in finding anything remarkable in what they see on this continent is illustrated by a story of an Englishman's visit to Niagara. A Canadian friend who was acting as guide fell into ecstasies over the scene.

"Now," said the Canadian, "you stand before Niagara itself."

"Niagara? aw—Niagara. But now—aw—tell me, you know, what is there wonderful about it?"

"What is there wonderful! Why, it is Niagara!"

"Aoh! But, you know, it's only water coming down. But if it were going up, now!"


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Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., New York City.

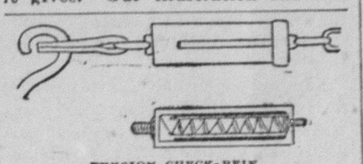
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE


### TENSION CHECK-REIN.

**A Humane Invention to Lessen the Discomforts of a Horse.**

The check-rein is an instrument of torture which should be abolished. It has only been retained so long on account of the so-called "style" which it gives. Our illustration shows a



TENSION CHECK-REIN.

humane device which has just been patented for the use of those who insist on the check-rein.

The invention consists of a cylinder inclosing a spring with a hook on either end, to be hooked on the saddle hook and the check-rein. This holds the horse's head firmly, yet gives it a little more freedom than the old-style check-rein.

---

It was a Manitoba high school boy who said there were four zones—frigid, horrid, temperate and intemperate.


WANTED to loan money to everybody; $5 to $100; 6 p. c. interest; easy payments; also a death benefit for old and young not exceeding $100; cost $1. Send stamp for particulars. Agents wanted. Mutual Benefit Association, Richmond, Va. Josiah Ryland, Jr., Pres. (Sec. Aud. of Va.)

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

$12 TO $35 A WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can furnish a horse and travel through the country; a team, though, is not necessary. A few vacancies in towns and cities. Men and women of good character will find this an exceptional opportunity for profitable employment. Spare hours may be used to good advantage. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 11th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

B N U 28


### Hard on the Peasant.

Nearly every workingman in Italy wears a beard on account of the cost of shaving. Now it is proposed to aid the barbers by putting a tax on beards.


Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1


When a man hears of distress, he longs to give advice.


Hall's Catarrh Cure

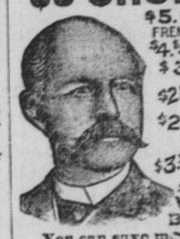
Is taken internally. Price 75c.


Beats the world. The impecunious tramp.


If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.


The way of the world is to make laws but follow customs.—Montaigne.


W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4, $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES. $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

PISO'S CURE FOR Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c. CONSUMPTION.

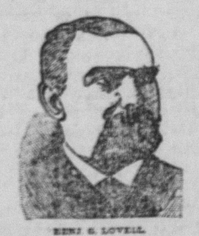
LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLES.

"Our Aim Is to Suit the Riders."



JOHN P. LOVELL, President of the Lovell Arms Co.

"Our Aim Is to Suit the Riders."



EBEN S. LOVELL, Organizer of the Lovell Arms Co.

RIDE THE BEST. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.



Lovell Diamond Giraffe, the Wonder of the Age

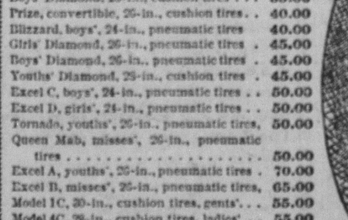
The Lightest, Strongest and Most Durable Wheels Made.
A Wheel That You Can Place Confidence in.
As a Hill Climber It Is Peerless. As a Roadster It Has No Equal.
As a Racer It Is Superior.
THEY STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.



Lovell Diamond Model 19—Track Racer.

OUR LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boys' and Girls' 24-26-in., cushion tires | $15.75 |
| Beauty for Boys, 24-in., cushion tires | 25.00 |
| Prize, convertible, 24-in., cushion tires | 30.00 |
| Boys' Diamond, 26-in., cushion tires | 35.00 |
| Prize, convertible, 26-in., cushion tires | 40.00 |
| Blizzard, boys', 24-in., pneumatic tires | 40.00 |
| Girls' Diamond, 26-in., pneumatic tires | 45.00 |
| Boys' Diamond, 26-in., pneumatic tires | 45.00 |
| Youths' Diamond, 28-in., cushion tires | 45.00 |
| Excel C, boys', 24-in., pneumatic tires | 50.00 |
| Excel D, girls', 24-in., pneumatic tires | 50.00 |
| Tornado, youths', 26-in., pneumatic tires, | 50.00 |
| Queen Mab, misses', 26-in., pneumatic tires | 50.00 |
| Excel A, youths', 26-in., pneumatic tires | 70.00 |
| Excel B, misses', 26-in., pneumatic tires, | 65.00 |
| Model 1C, 30-in., cushion tires, gents' | 55.00 |
| Model 4C, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies' | 55.00 |
| Model 7C, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible | 55.00 |
| Model 1P, 30-in., pneumatic tires, gents' | 60.00 |
| Model 4P, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies' | 60.00 |
| Model 7P, 28-in., pneumatic tires, convertible | 60.00 |



Lovell Diamond, Model 30—Ladies' Light Roadster



THE LOVELL DIAMOND IS the Best Bicycle on the Face of the Globe

OUR LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Model 2, 30-in., cushion tires, gents' | $70.00 |
| Model 5, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies' | 70.00 |
| Model 8, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible | 70.00 |
| Model 3, 30-in., pneumatic tires, gents' | 75.00 |
| Model 6, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies' | 75.00 |
| Model 9, 28-in., pneu. tires, convertible | 75.00 |
| Model 10, 28-30-in., pneumatic tires, gents' | 90.00 |
| Model 11, 28-30-in., pneumatic tires, gents' | 90.00 |
| Model 12, 30-in., cushion tires, gents' | 85.00 |
| Model 13, 28-inch, pneumatic tires, ladies' | 90.00 |
| Model 14, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies' | 85.00 |
| Model 15, 28-in., pneumatic tires, convertible | 90.00 |
| Model 16, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible | 85.00 |
| Model 17, 28-in., pneumatic tires, track racer | 125.00 |
| Model 17, 28-in., pneumatic tires, semi-racer | 125.00 |
| Model 18, 28-inch, pneumatic tires, light roadster | 115.00 |
| Model 20, 28-in., pneumatic tires, full roadster | 115.00 |
| Model 20, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies' | 115.00 |
| Model 21, 28-in., pneu. tires, convertible | 115.00 |
| Giraffe, 26-in., pneumatic tires | 125.00 |



Lovell Diamond, Model 18—Heavy Light Roadster.

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Did you ever know a rider of a Lovell Diamond who would exchange his wheel for any other?

The riders of the Lovell Diamond, now and in the past, are their best advertisers.

THEY ARE THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES.



ESTABLISHED 1880. Store, 147 WASHINGTON ST., Corner of Common

A Lot of Second-Hand Wheels for Sale Very Low. With Them a Few Pneumatics for Ladies and Gents at the Low Price of $45.00 Each.

FREE.—400-Page Illustrated Catalogue. Send 10 cents (stamps or silver) to cover cost of mailing.

This new Mammoth Catalogue, which is worth fully ten times the cost of getting it, illustrates and gives prices of a "thousand and one" useful and desirable articles. Do not fail to send for one.

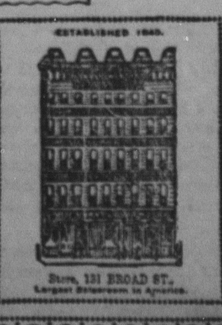
Agencies for the Lovell Diamonds are in Nearly Every City and Town. Call and See Them. If no Agent in Your Place, Send to Us.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,

Dealers in Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, Guns, Rifles, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle. A Full Line of Base Ball and Sporting Goods of Every Description.

147 Washington Street—BOSTON, MASS.—131 Broad Street.

Agents Wanted in all Cities and Towns where we have none.



ESTABLISHED 1880. Store, 131 BROAD ST., Largest Showroom in America.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 12.

THE RACKET

*No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.*

Leader in Dry Goods.
Leader in Notions.
Leader in Novelties.
Leader in Shoes.
Leader in Everything.

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**Our Specialties.....**

Botany Dress Goods Department.
Vantine Department.
Oak Cemical Department.
Butterick Pattern and Publication Department.
"New Idea" Pattern Department.
Housekeeper's Department.
Whiting Stationary Department.
Hall's Legal Blank Department.
Rogers' Silverware Department.

:——:

They say, "The Racket" is up to date. What do U say?

:——:

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

## PERSONAL.

—Samuel Shoop spent several days of last week at Scranton.

—Simon P. Dinges, of Williamsport, is visiting his brother Harry in this place.

—Mrs. James Herring, and daughter, of Altoona, are visiting relatives in Centre Hall.

—Mr. M. C. Orlady and son, of Duran, Wisconsin, are visiting at the home of J. C. Boal.

—Mrs. Dr. George Arney and Mrs. Miles, both of Altoona, are the guests of the family of B. H. Arney.

—Miss Elizabeth Hoy, one of New Berlin's charming young ladies, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Annie Mingle.

—Miss Emma Kuhn, who has resided in Bellefonte of late, will make her home with her sister, Mrs. S. W. Smith.

—Mrs. Flora Bairfoot departed on Tuesday morning for a several weeks' visit among relatives in and near Philadelphia.

—James Smith came up from Williamsport on Saturday evening to spend several days with his parents in this place.

—Miss Marion Fischer, of Shamokin, Pa., spent last Tuesday in Centre Hall among friends while en route to Berlin, Pa.

—John Meyer is home from Lancaster, where he is a student at Franklin & Marshall. He is now a Sophmore.

—Miss Sue Neff arrived on Tuesday on a visit to friends in this section. She has been a resident of Freeport, Ill., for some time past.

—Miss Helen Bartholomew is home on her summer vacation from the Millersville State Normal School, where she is taking a course.

—Will McCormick, of Tyrone, passed through here Tuesday by bicycle, while on his way to Spring Mills, for a visit to his brother Orris.

—We ars sorry to record the serious illness of 'Squire Samuel J. Herring, of Gregg township. Owing to his advanced age his friends are fearful for the result.

—Robert and Edward Wolf, having graduated from the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, are home on a visit to their mother, Mrs. U. D. Osman.

—General Nelson Miles, who is in charge of the United States regular troops at Chicago, is a native of Centre county, and a relative of Mrs. W. F. Malin, of Bellefonte.

—Dr. McGeehon could not stand the pressure either and has bought a bicycle. You will find him every evening on a back street trying to keep on top of the machine.

—Howard Spangler and family visited his parents last week in this place. Howard is foreman on the Hyndman, Pa., *Bulletin*. He is an old employe of the REPORTER, having held down a case way back in the '69s.

—Prof. H. F. Bitner, a member of the faculty of the Millersville State Normal, with his son, is on a visit to his father-in-law, J. D. Murray, during his vacation. He is professor of Botany, and spends a great portion of his time gathering rare botanical specimens, with which this valley abounds.

## SAVED THEIR BACON.

**How the Local Ball Tossers Entertained the Visitors from Lemont.**

Last Saturday a batch of young Apollos of an assorted variety from the end of the mountain, now dignified as Lemont, chartered a caboose aud steered toward this place with the multiplex purpose of getting a square meal, obtaining a whiff of fresh air, and learning the game of base ball. Our boys were generous and acted in the capacity of prize tutors with no hope of reward but vain ephemeral glory and the winning of the ball which was already theirs. It turned out before long, however, (as it frequently does) that it was a trifle difficult for the casual spectator to distinguish which side was doing the teaching and which the learning, for the Lemonters were so precocious and apt that it looked for a while like a dead heat.

But that was all illusory and transitory.

Lemont couldn't hit the sphere as it floated menacingly across the plate, while the holes they cut in the inoffensive air might easily have been mistaken for the work of an embryonic cyclone.

Howsomever they created just enough trouble for our boys to make it interesting and compelled them to use their heads and hands instead of their mouths in order to win the game.

The visitors put up a clean game and but for their deplorable weakness behind the bat, probably would have been able to go home in daylight, and not in an ambulance under the cover of darkness.

As for us, we are corkers. 'Tis true, the air got pretty full of balls several times, and we were unnecessarily backward about tiring Lemont's outfielders with any extra amount of work, yet Centre Hall was true to its fair name, dealt strong cards at the proper time and raked in the pot.

In the first inning when things wore such a roseate hue to our eyes, it looked like a battle of giants against pigmies. In consequence our boys grew a bit reckless, but when a stream of adversity struck them, and they found themselves playing second fiddle, they buckled down to work, and by sticking everlastingly at it, won—just what they started in to do.

For Lemont the Dale brothers, pitcher Robinson, and Midget Curtin on third, gave the best reasons for being where they were, while "Skip" Smith and Sum Hosterman, Centre Hall's battery, played a good game for the home team (to say nothing of what the others might have done if they had had the chance.)

A program of the services as conducted follows:

CENTRE HALL.

| | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boozer, 1b | 2 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Murray, p, 3b, rf | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hosterman, c | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Bartges, cf | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Ross, 2b | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Mariz, lf, rf | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Holley, 3b, lf | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Benner, ss | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith, p, rf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 11 | 10 | 26* | 5 | 8 |

LEMONT.

| | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson, p | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Dale F, 1b | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Curtin, 3b | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Dale, D., ss | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Etters, cf | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gregg, rf | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tate, c, lf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Armstrong, 2b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Spicher, c, lf | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 10 | 7 | 25† | 8 | 9 |

*Gregg hit by batted ball.

†One out when winning run was made.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Centre Hall | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | —11 |
| Lemont | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —10 |

Base on balls—Bartges, Gregg, Robinson. Stolen bases—Centre Hall, 9; Lemont, 3 Struck out—Robinson, 10; Smith, 13. Three base hits—Tate, Curtin Two base hits—Etters, Benner, F. Dale, Murray. Dropped third strike, Tate, 4; Hosterman, 2. Wild pitches—Robinson, 2.

### Death of Maud McCoy.

Maud, a daughter of Thomas McCoy, aged 16 years, died at her home near Bellefonte, on the 3rd, from the effects of grip. The remains were brought through Centre Hall, on Friday, for burial in the Sprucetown cemetery. Mr. McCoy formerly resided near Centre Hill. The deceased was a grand-daughter of ex-Sheriff Thomas McCoy.

### Injured in a Race.

During the progress of a bicycle race at Hunter's Park, above Bellefonte, on the Fourth, John Sebring, one of the contestants, got too close to the edge of the track when his machine struck a stone, breaking the front wheel. He was pretty badly hurt, but no bones were broken.

### Nabbed in Somerset.

Rudolph Watkins, who was wanted in this county to serve an unexpired term in jail for adultery and larceny, was picked up in Stoneycreek township, Somerset county, the other day, and forwarded to Bellefonte. He is described as a "wiley old scallawag."

### Struck and were Fired.

The workmen who ware paid $1.25 a day to work on the paving of Philipsburg's streets, struck for an advance to $1.50. They were paid off and other men hired.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins $3 to $5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

## SAMUEL CHERRY.

**Death of the Well-Known Railroad Engineer.**

On Sunday morning July 1st, the death of Samuel Cherry occurred at his home in Bellefonte, of dropsy of the heart, at the age of near 58 years. He had been ill for about two weeks, but was greatly improved in health, so much that he was able to be around and in a few days expected to resume his accustomed place in the cab. Sunday morning his wife was awakened by a cry from him in his endeavors to raise a window to get air, and he then fell back in a chair. In a few minutes he was a corpse.

For the past thirty-eight years Mr. Cherry had been an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, and for about fourteen years was in the cab on the L. & T. R. R., in charge of the throttle of the early morning passenger train, Mr. U. Harry Reamer, conductor.

Engineer Cherry was a large and heavy man, and his health was of the best, in all his life scarcely having one day that he was sick. He was well known on his run from Bellefonte to Montandon, and had always a friendly wave of hand greeting for his friends along the route. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter.

The funeral took place on last Thursday morning, interment being made in the Bellefonte cemetery.

His son, Theodore Cherry, who is engineer on the local freight, will probably be appointed to the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father.

### A B on the Blade.

It is said there is a capital B on every oats blade this year. Several blades have been shown us and the B was there. Now what does it mean? was asked. Don't know, was the response. Who does? Our oats man then said that oats blades bore the B before and during the late war, and he thought it meant blood. It might as well mean beer, bread, Boston baked beans, or biscuits, but we think buncombe would suit better. At all events the B was on the blades we saw.—Meyersdale *Commercial*.

### Deaths.

On the 23rd inst., at his home near Woodward, Charlie Warner, aged 73 years, 10 months and 21 days. Deceased was found dead in bed. He was a native of Germany and is supposed to have a sister living in the fatherland. The remains were buried in the St. Paul's cemetery, Rev. A. G. Wolf officiating.

On the 20th inst., at the home of her son in George's Valley, Mrs. Anna Vonada, aged 78 years, 3 months and 16 days. Interment at church of Holy Cross, in George's Valley.

On the 21st ult., at Penn Hall, Charles Hennig, aged 73 years and 20 days. Interment in Heckman's graveyard.

### House Ransacked.

Some days ago while the family of Alfred Krape were absent during the afternoon, some person forced an entrance to the house through a rear shutter, and systematically ransacked every corner. Bureaus and clothing were disturbed. It was evident that the thief was only after money, and he found a small amount in Mr. Krape's clothing, which was taken. Suspicion rests upon a party seen about the property.

### Quite Cool.

Saturday evening set in quite cold for July 7, and continued all night, with cold Sunday and up to Monday morning. Overcoats and fires were hunted up and they felt mighty comfortable. There must have been a big hail storm somewhere in these parts to account for it.

### A Peculiar Affliction.

Lowell Meyer was around here about ten days ago, and showed us a very sore wrist, which the doctors did not claim to be able to explain. He has since gone to Williamsport for treatment in the hospital. To us it appears like a serious case.

### Big Yield of Hay.

Ed. Allison, at Potters Mills, took twenty-seven tons of hay off of a nine acre field. That's one hundred per cent. better than wheat. Guess none of the REPORTER readers can beat that.

### Hay Plenty.

The hay crop in the valley is now harvested, and the yield is a good one both as to quantity and quality. The weather could not have been more favorable for making hay. The price of good hay is about $8 per ton.

### Through Making Hay.

Our farmers are through with their hay, which managed to turn out a fair crop and good, and are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, which will be a good one as to quantity and quality.

### Bring 'Em In.

Subscribers in the mountain districts can pay for the REPORTER in blackberries, huckleberries or raspberries. Bring on the berries.

## SCATTERED ON THE 4TH.

**And all Report Having Spent the Day in a Pleasant Way.**

The Centre Hall 4th of July celebrationists scattered their objective points considerably, and were governed by tastes and inclinations, patriotic and social.

One contingent drank their lemonade and ate their good things at the cave, and endeavored to get a bite from the speckled beauties.

Another contingent made up of the "sweet sixteeners" and their gallants, marched to the top of Nittany mountain, to the number of about thirty, where they could look down upon our lovely village and also take in the grandest valley scenery in the state along with their dainties prepared by fair hands and sing Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle, and dance around the stars and stripes.

One set hied themselves to the Stone mill, to have a whack at catfish, eels and snappers, and empty their baskets of chicken, ham, cakes, and sich, between bites of the finny tribe.

Still another lot went to Millheim, to take in the big time to be had there.

And another contingent made Zerby station their destiny, with rods and lines, and baskets of goodies to fall back upon, if the suckers, catties and eels were too patriotic to be lured to the hook.

Then another lot just remained at home, to drink their water and eat their bread, and set off an occasional fire cracker to break the monotony and scare off the enemy.

And all enjoyed themselves hugely we trust.

### New System Money Order.

After July 1, under the new system of money orders any amount from one cent to $100 may be sent. Orders not exceeding $2.50 will cost three cents; those between $2.50 and $5 will cost five cents; $10, eight cents; $20, ten cents; and so on up to amounts between $75 and $100, which require a fee of thirty cents. If a drawee wishes to change an order, or cash it himself instead of sending it to the person in whose favor it was drawn, he can get the money back, but not the fee that was paid, unless it is proven that the postmaster made out the order improperly. If a money order is lost it will be repaid by the postoffice department through a warrant certifying that the money has not been paid at the office from which it was issued or by the office upon which it was drawn. Offices now designated as postal note offices will under the new act become "limited money order offices" that is, offices authorized to issue money orders for sums not exceeding $5, but not to pay any money orders whatever.

### Result of Intermarriage.

The Johnstown *Herald* says as the direct result of the marriage of first cousins, three of the children of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Randolph, of that place, have been sent to the homes for feeble minded children; another will be committed to a similar institution within a few days; three have died from congenital effects, and the remaining members of the family are imbeciles.

### A Big Pasturage.

A Union county syndicate leased 1,000 acres of timberland in the Eastern part of Centre county. Part of it they enclosed with a substantial barbed wire fence. They have over two thousand head of sheep in their flock. If the investment proves a paying one they intend to swell the number to 10,000 in the near future.

### Death at State College.

David Osman, a resident of State College, died on Monday, July 2nd, of diseases incident to his age, which was near 79 years. He leaves four sons and one daughter to survive him. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning.

### Shot It.

A four-year-old horse belonging to Boozer's livery, had to be shot on Sunday, on account of a severe attack of staggers supposed to have been brought on by having been over driven. The animal seemed to suffer greatly.

### A Good Drawer.

It takes a rich man to draw a check, a pretty girl to draw attention, a horse to draw a cart, a porous plaster to draw the skin, a toper to draw a cork, a free lunch to draw a crowd, and advertisements in a newspaper to draw a trade.

### From Snyder County.

Snyder county's military roll has decreased. In the year 1893 it was 2,470. This year it is 2,453, a decrease of seventeen.

There is a man in Snyder county who is forty-five years of age and was never in a church till Sunday, June 23.

### Cherry Tree Accident.

Mary Priscilla Evans, of Stormstown, this county, weighing about 200 pounds, fell from a cherry tree on her head, a few days ago, and was seriously injured.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

### July Notes.

Farmers are in the midst of harvest. The wheat is of a good quality and a fair crop.

The Millheim Fourth of July celebration was not as largely attended as expected—farmers had to stick to their hay fields.

Many oats fields show effects of a blight that has affected perhaps a third or fourth of the stalks.

Three or four picnics, from different parts, were on the top of the mountain above town on the Fourth—and there was room for all.

We are sending notices to subscribers in arrears on subscription, which we trust will be given desired attention by remittance.

### How he Works out his Tax.

A gentleman who has given considerable thought and attention to the average worker-out of taxes on the public roads, gives the following recipe for a person who wants to follow the business: "The road hand arrives at the appointed place, where the road work is to begin, at any time from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning. He is equipped with an apology for a weeding hoe perhaps, which he uses vigorously for a few minutes, pulling loose earth out of the ditches and placing it upon the road, to be speedily carried back by the next rain. He then rests two or three times as long as he has worked, discussing public and other questions, takes two hours at noon and goes home early in the afternoon, having done about three hours work during the day."

### Watch for Him.

The news comes from Perry county that an alleged agent for a Michigan plow company is traveling over the country selling sulky plows to farmers at double prices and taking notes for the same on the understanding that one-half the amount be boarded out at the rate of one dollar a day. If the farmer wishes to pay in ten days he is to have eight per cent. discount. The agent also offers to credit on the note one dollar and a half for every customer to whom the farmer may introduce him. When he gets the note the agent disappears and the note turns up in the hands of third parties, who demand full settlement.

### Stricken With Paralysis.

Monday morning between ten and twelve o'clock Mrs. John Arney was stricken by what seems a paralytic stroke. There were no premonitory symptoms and she was about her usual household duties when she was suddenly rendered helpless, requiring immediate help from those around her. A physician was summoned at once who pronounced it partial paralysis. She is now somewhat improved in her condition and there is much hope for her complete recovery.

### Seriously Injured.

On Wednesday morning of last week Miss Elizabeth Miller, residing about one mile south of Tusseyville, was picking cherries, and either by misstep or the breaking of a limb of the tree, fell a distance of about ten feet to the ground alighting on her head. Her scalp was cut from the side of the head down over the forehead, hanging down over the eye. Her nose was broken and she was otherwise severely bruised. Dr. McGeehon put seventeen stitches in the scalp in sewing it together. Her injurias were severe, but she is gradually improving.

### Brief Local Items.

We are having a dry spell—a little rain would prove good.

Colyer has staked off ground for a barn, in the rear of his new house at the station. Next will be coal sheds and perhaps a grain house.

The health of our valley in general is good.

The last echo of the Fourth of July cracker has died off.

### Fell from a Hay Wagon.

Last Monday Mr. B. Frank Bare, of Tusseyville, while unloading hay from the wagon at the barn with a patent fork, in some manner slipped from the wagon and fell to the floor and was severely injured and bruised, necessitating him to be confined to his bed. Fortunately no bones were broken.

### He Uses All.

A naturalist says that a mosquito has twenty-two teeth in the end of his bill, eleven above and eleven below. And these warm evenings he always uses his full set.

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

### The Only Sure Way.

According to an exchange a story is going around this summer that sweet peas hung up in a room will kill all the flies in it. Last season it was common newspaper talk that a wisp of red clover in the house would invite the flies to kingdom come. Two or three years ago pumpkin blossoms were heralded to the four winds as a preventive of flies. Fly paper has been a standby as long as any of us can remember. But they all fail. The Bradford *Era* man thinks the only reliable way to get rid of flies is to pelt the offender over the head with a hammer and stay with it until it is dead.

### Left to the Weather.

An exchange hits the nail on the head in the following: We were a little surprised a few days ago to find $5 0 in the road besides a hedge at the corner of a prominent farmer's home and more so to find that it had lain there several months unmolested, and beginning to look the worse for exposure. The money was in shape of a mowing machine that will have to be replaced with a new one before many years unless cared for better than that.

### Close Saturday.

The legal season for trout fishing closes on Sunday next, 15th, and for the next couple days the beauties will be coaxed and tempted with a little hook to leave their bed. Saturday will close the season, as Sunday fishing is illegal. The season's catch was a fair one, but the streams are being gradually fished out.

CAN YOU AFFORD

To buy your clothing before you are thoroughly posted on styles and prices. We invite the inspection of the most critical. All our goods are the very latest production of the leading manufacturers, and our prices the lowest.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Clothing, Bellefonte, Pa.

### Four Fires.

Lewistown had four fires on the Fourth, and all caused by the lively fire-cracker.

### Bargains in Clothing.

New suits made to order, $15 to $18. All new spring goods, at Montgomery's, Bellefonte.

—Everything in the shoe line can be had at Mingles, Bellefonte. Large stock, ahd all panic prices, too.

### GRAIN MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 52 |
| Rye | 50 |
| Corn | 45 |
| Oats new | 35 |
| Barley | 45 |
| Buckwheat | |

### PRODUCE AT STORES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter | 12 |
| Eggs | 12 |
| Lard | 8 |
| Shoulders | 12 |
| Ham | 14 |
| Tallow | 4 |
| Potatoes | 35 |
| Sides | 8 |

**Your Husband's Dollar."**

An increase in the purchasing power of your husband's dollar is worthy of consideration,

.....isn't it?

It's worth while reading what we have to say when by so doing you save your husband's dollar.

....,isn't it?

**Commencement Furnishings,**

DRESSES, FANS, GLOVES, LACES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS. HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Watch the pretty girls in the Opera---the chic little bonnets furnished by GARMAN'S.

AN IMMENSE LINE of Children's Hats at

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